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HARVARD COLLEGE

CLASS OF 1856

MEMORIAL OF 1906

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MEMORIAL

OF THE

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CLASS OF 1856

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FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

OF

GRADUATION

JUNE 27, 1906

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DANIEL ANGELL GLEASON.

CLASS OF 1856.

(From the Quinquennial Catalogue.)

Charles Francis Adams, LL.D. 1895; Overseer; Pres Alumni Ass'n; Fellow Am. Acad.; Vice-Pres. and Pres. Mass. Hist. Soc.; Member Am. Philos. Soc.

George Zaccheus Adams.

Francis Rose Arnold, Ph.D. Heidelberg, 1863.

Robert Edward Babson, Head Master Eng. High S. Boston.

*Nehemiah Ball, 1857. *18..

George Bancroft.

*George Campbell Barrett. *1902.

*Isaac Nelson Beals, A.M. *1860.

*George Brooks Bigelow. *1901.

*George Blagden. *1905.

John Brooks.

Allen Augustus Brown.

*Charles Brooks Brown. *1864.

*Walter Hayes Burns. *1897.

*William Wirt Burrage, LL.B. 1858. *1901.

David Casares.

James Macartney Cassety, A.M.; Ph.D Rochester (N.Y.) 1883; Princ. State Normal S. Cortland (N.Y.), Albany (N.Y.) Acad., State Normal S. Buffalo (N.Y.).

*Jonathan Chapman, A.M. 1866. *1881.

*George Bigelow Chase, A.M.; Memb. Mass. Hist. Soc. *1902.

*William Thomas Crapster, A.M.; Div. S. 1855 *1879

*Edward Francis Daland. *1892.

*John Forrester Devereux, A.M. *1883.

*Edward Swift Dunster, A.M.; M.D. Med. Coll. N.Y. 1859; M.D. (Hon.) Dart. 1881; Lect. and Prof. Obstetr., Gynæcol. and Children's Diseases Univ. Vt., Dart. Coll., and Univ. Mich. *1888.

*Arthur Amory Eckley. *1870.

*Raymond Egerton. *1892.

*Charles LeDoux Elgee, LL.B. 1858. *1864.

*Thomas Emerson, A.M. 1860. *1903.

*Daniel Simmons Fisher, A.M.; LL.B. 1860. *1865.

Edward Thornton Fisher, A.M. 1868.

William Eddy Fuller.

John Cutter Gage.

*Charles Alexander Gambrill. *1885.

*John Edward Gardner. *1899.

*Edward Leach Giddings. A.M. *1903.

Daniel Angell Gleason, LL.B. 1860.

*James Bradstreet Greenough, Tutor; Asst. Prof. and Prof. Latin; Fellow Am. Acad. *1901.

*Daniel Hack. *1864.

*Rowland Minturn Hall. *1906.

*Thomas Halstead, L.LB. 1859. *1898.

*Martin Van Buren Harding. *1865.

Benjamin Morgan Harrod, A.M.; Memb. Isthmian Canal Comm.; LL.D. Tulane Univ. 1906.

*Augustus Mellen Haskell, Div. S. 1861. *1893.

*George Wells Healey. *1887.

*Edward Buckingham Holden. *1906.

George Osgood Holyoke.

*Henry Zelotes Hosmer. *1867.

*Charles Tasker Howard, A.M. *1902.

*John Williams Hudson. *1872.

Carleton Hunt, A.M.; LL.B. Univ. La. (now Tulane Univ.) 1858; LL.D. Univ. La. 1880; Prof. Admiralty and Internat. Law, Prof. Civil Law, and Dean Law Dept. Univ. La.; M.C.

Benjamin Bussey Huntoon, A.M.; Supt. Ky. Inst. Educ. of the Blind.

*Edward Carrol Huse, M.D. Columbia (Coll. Phys. and Surg.) 1866. *1900.

John Jordan Jacobsen.

*Edward Payson Jeffries. *1906.

Francis Howe Johnson, Andover Theol. Sem. 1860.

*Jesse Henry Jones, A.M.; Andover Theol. Sem. 1861. *1904.

David Pulsifer Kimball.

*Thomas Kinnicutt, A.M.; LL.B. 1860. *1882.

*Albert Gallatin Lawrence, A.M.; LL.B. 1858. *1887.

George Coffin Little, 1857; A.M. 1862.

*William Powell Mason, LL.B. 1861. *1901.

*Joseph Waite Merriam, A.M.; M.D. 1862. *1900.

*Moses Merrill, A.M.; Ph.D. (Hon.) Amherst, 1880; Head Master Boston Latin S. *1902.

*Washington Hill Merritt, A.M. 1860. *1891.

Thomas John Morris, Judge U.S. Dist. Court (Md.).

Bennett Hubbard Nash, A.M.; Andover Theol. Sem. 1860; Instr., Asst. Prof. and Prof. Italian and Spanish; Fellow Am. Acad.

Francis Philip Nash, A.M. 1866; LL.B. 1859; L.H.D. Trinity (Conn.) 1895; LL.D. Union, 1895; Prof. Latin Hobart Coll. (N.Y.).

Charles Noyes, Div. S. 1859.

William Parsons.

*Stephen George Perkins, S.B. 1861. *1862.

Francis Blake Rice.

*John Henry Rice. *1906.

*Peter Ripley. *1892.

*Edmund Randolph Robinson, A.B. Univ. Pa. 1855; A.M. 1860, Univ. Pa. 1858; LL.B. 1860. *1896.

*George Dexter Robinson, A.M.; LL.D. 1886, Amherst 1884; Gov. Mass.; M.C. *1896.

George Peabody Russell, LL.B. 1858.

*Stephen Salisbury, A.M.; LL.B. 1861; Memb. Mass. Hist. Soc. *1905.

Arthur Searle, A.M.; Asst. Prof. and Phillips Prof. Astronomy; Fellow Am. Acad.

*Roland Crocker Shaw. *1888.

Jeremiah Smith, A.M.; LL.D. Dart. 1883; Story Prof. Law; Just. Supr. Court N.H.; Fellow Am. Acad.

*Charles Warren Sproat. *1881.

*Thomas Thaxter. *1860.

*Howard Malcom Ticknor, A.M.; Instr. Elocution. *1905.

*Charles Carroll Tower, M.D. 1859. *1893.

*William Phineas Upham, Memb. Mass. Hist. Soc. *1905.
*Charles Everett Vaughan, M.D. 1863. *1904.
*George Weissinger. *1903.
Richard Harding Weld.
Henry Gassett Wheelock.
*Rezin Augustus Wight, A.M.; LL.B. Albany Law S. (N.Y.) 1858. *1890.
Daniel Webster Wilder, A.M. (Hon.) Univ. Kansas, 1875.
*Dalrymple Williams. *1905.
*Samuel Brooks Wyman. *1899.

*59 + 33 = 92.

STUDENTS ENROLLED WITH THE CLASS DURING SOME PART OF THE COURSE WHO WERE NOT GRADUATED WITH IT:—

Richard Aylett Barret	St. Louis, Mo.
Robert Herrick Buck	Cambridge.
Frank Buttrick	Cambridge.
José Francisco Carret	Dedham.
James Sterrett Cenas	New Orleans, Va.
George Artemas White Chamberlain	Cambridge.
Jonas Wyeth Coolidge	Boston.
George Warren Copeland	Stoneham.
Henry Eugene Davies	New York, N.Y.
Ezra Dyer	Cambridge.
Austin Flint	Buffalo, N.Y.
Joseph Franklin Francis	Salem, Va.
Harrison Gray Otis Goodnow	Cambridge.
George Washington Heard	Ipswich.
William Cochran Higginson	West Roxbury.
James Henry Howe	Boston.
William Royal Joyslin	Lancaster, N.H.
Joseph Foster Lovering	West Newton.
John Stephen Lurman	Baltimore, Md.
Richard McCurdy	New York, N.Y.
George Shackleford Morris	Hopkinsville, Ky.
Henry Morse Neil	Columbus, Ohio.
Oren Cornelius Sikes	Bedford.
John Lawrence Slack	Weston.
Augustus Phillips Thorndike	Salem.
Samuel Pickman Walcott	Salem.
John Francis Walton	Brooklyn, N.Y.
George Byron Ware	Somerville.
William Wallace Western	Hopkinsville, Ky.
Thomas Lyndall Winthrop	Cambridge.

Graduate Members.

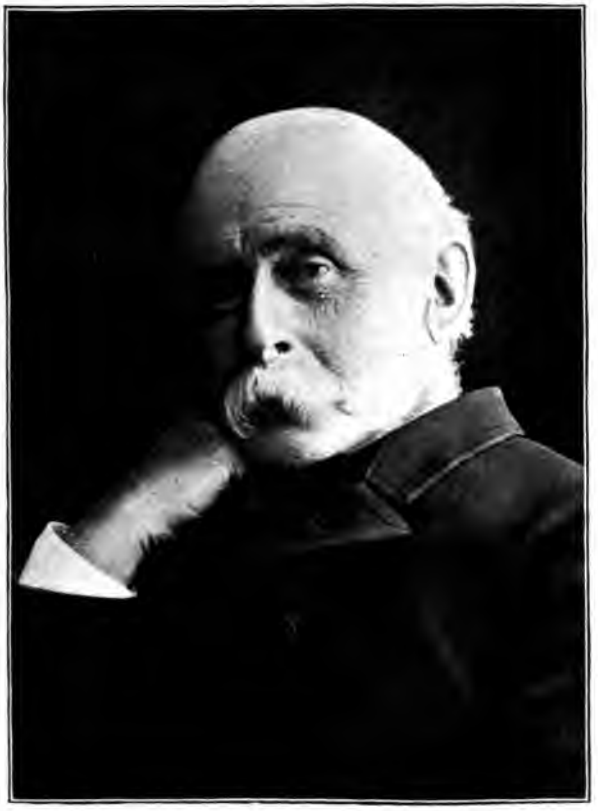
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, son of Charles Francis Adams (H. U. 1825), grandson of John Quincy Adams (H. U. 1787), and great-grandson of John Adams (H. U. 1755), was born in Boston, May 27, 1835. His mother was Abigail Brown [Brooks] Adams.

He studied for three years at the Boston Latin School, but was finally prepared for college by a private tutor, entering the Sophomore year of the class of 1856. After graduation he studied law in the office of Richard H. Dana, Jr. He was admitted to the bar May 17, 1858.

Before the Civil War he had served as an officer in the Massachusetts militia, had travelled in the West with Senator Seward, and become interested in political and economical questions. The files of the "Atlantic Monthly" and of the "New York Independent" and "Boston Courier" of this period show that he had already begun the habit, now so natural to him, of discussing those questions before the public, as witness his articles on the "Reign of King Cotton," "Competition and Monopoly," the "Slavery Question," and "Our Foreign Relations."

After the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, he obtained a commission as first lieutenant in the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, Dec. 19, 1861, and afterwards served in that regiment in South Carolina and Virginia, obtaining the rank of captain Oct. 30, 1862. He served as chief of squadron through the campaign of Gettysburg and in the advance of 1864 upon Richmond, and in the autumn of that year was transferred to the 5th Massachusetts Cavalry (colored) as lietuenant-colonel. He remained with that regiment at Point Lookout, Md., until January, 1865, when he was ordered home because of failing health. While at home he was offered by Maj.-Gen. A. A. Humphrey, then assuming command of the 2d Army Corps, the position of assistant inspector-general on the staff of that corps, but declined the appointment, as at the same time he was promoted to the colonelcy of the 5th Massachusetts Cavalry, and considered himself under an obligation to

Charles F. Adams 2d.



remain with his regiment. He entered Richmond at its head, and in command of an independent detachment, on the 9th of April, 1865, but shortly afterwards resigned, his health being wholly broken down. He was mustered out of the service in July, 1865, receiving subsequently the brevet of brigadier-general.

In 1869 he was appointed a member of the Board of Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts, and served upon it, by successive reappointments, until 1879,—seven years as chairman of the board,—when he declined further service. In 1879 he was selected as a member of the Board of Arbitration of the Trunk Line Railroad Organization, and served either as chairman of the board or as sole arbitrator until June, 1884, when he was made president of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, of which he had previously, in 1877, been a government director. He held this position until 1890. In 1892 he was appointed a member, and served as chairman, of the advisory commission which planned the Massachusetts Metropolitan Park System; and a year later was appointed on the permanent commission which carried that system into effect. He was chairman of the board until his resignation from it in June, 1895. He was chosen to the Board of Overseers of Harvard University in 1882, and served until 1894. He was re-elected an overseer in 1895 for the further term of six years. As a member of this board, he prepared a final report of the committee upon the English Department, and the recommendations therein contained have now been practically adopted, instruction in elementary English being now transferred from the college course to the preparatory schools.

He has also served in the following positions or been a member or officer in the following societies or boards: in 1873 he was appointed by the governor commissioner to the Universal Exposition at Vienna; in 1880 he was appointed by the governor a member of the State Board of Education, but resigned his position the following year; was president of the Massachusetts Tariff Reform League, 1885; president of the University Club of Boston, 1894 and succeeding years; one of the vice-presidents of the New England Free Trade League, 1895; elected vice-president of the Massachusetts Reform Club, Jan. 10, 1895; elected in 1896 secretary for domestic correspondence of the American Antiquarian Society; appointed by the governor in 1897 chairman of the Street Railway Commission established to inquire into the relations between municipalities and street railway companies; and served as chair-

man of the Visiting Committee on Composition and Rhetoric of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College; he is a member of the Anti-imperialist League, and has written various articles against an imperial policy on the part of the United States.

He has contributed largely to periodical literature through the pages of the old "North American Review," the "Forum," and the "Nation." In 1883 he delivered the Phi Beta Kappa oration at Cambridge, in which, under the title of "A College Fetish," he argued against the old-time devotion to the study of the dead languages and in favor of other branches of learning. This was printed in pamphlet form, passed through several editions, and excited a very heated discussion among educators. He afterwards, as an overseer, claimed that one classic language alone should be essential for admission to college, and this plan has now been adopted, and hereafter Greek as a requisite for admission will be optional.

He has delivered many Fourth of July orations: in 1869, at Quincy; in 1872, before the Boston city authorities; in 1874, at Weymouth, on the occasion of the 250th anniversary of the founding of the town; and in 1892 an oration called "The Centennial Milestone," at Quincy, at the 100th anniversary of the incorporating of the town.

Among other speeches of his may be mentioned an address in 1880 on "The Evils of Strong Party Spirit," before the Independent Republican Association; an essay on common school education, before the National Educational Society at Chautauqua in 1880, an abridged and revised copy of which, under the title of "Scientific Common School Education," appeared in "Harper's Magazine" in the same year; a eulogy on Thomas Crane, at the dedication of the Crane Memorial Hall in Quincy in 1883; an address in 1887 on "Force Bills or Public Opinion, which will Quickest solve the Railroad Problem?" at the Northern Wisconsin Fair; and a speech before the Harvard Alumni Association in 1898, when as vice-president he presided and took a strong stand against imperialism. Subsequently, on Dec. 20, 1898, he delivered an address before the Lexington Historical Society on "Imperialism and the Tracks of our Forefathers," which has been published. At the opening of the new building of the Massachusetts Historical Society, April 13, 1899, he delivered an address on "Historians and Historical Societies." In 1875 he delivered a course of twelve lectures on "Railroads and their Development" before the Lowell Institute.

In conjunction with his brother, Henry Adams, he in 1871 published "Chapters of Erie, and Other Essays." In 1878 he published a volume entitled "Railroads, their Origin and Problems," and in 1879 another volume, "Notes on Railroad Accidents." In 1874 his attention was turned to the investigation of matters connected with New England history, and to these he subsequently more and more devoted himself, preparing from time to time numerous addresses, essays, and miscellaneous papers. In 1890 he published a biography of Richard Henry Dana, in 1892 "Three Episodes of Massachusetts History," and in 1893 "Massachusetts, its Historians and its History."

Among his minor writings may be mentioned the publication in 1879 of three papers under the title of "The Public Library and the Common Schools," the result of his experience as school committeeman and trustee of the public library in Quincy for ten years; an article in "Harper's Magazine" for March, 1883, on "Sir Christopher Gardiner, Knight, a Page from Earliest Colonial History" (which also appeared in the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and was in addition published in pamphlet form); a chapter on "The Prevention of Railway Strikes," in a book published in 1889 and called "The American Railway"; an article in the "Harvard Graduates' Magazine" for January, 1893, on "Education in the Preparatory Schools," which provoked much public interest in the subject (in this he strongly advocated the raising of the standard of English in the secondary schools); and an article in the "Nation" for Dec. 9, 1897, entitled "College English once More."

Besides his contributions to general literature, he has taken a decided position on almost every important public question, which position he has maintained in unnumbered addresses before the public or in contributions to periodicals and newspapers.

He is now engaged on a work of a biographical and historical character based upon papers left by his father.

He was elected a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1875, was made vice-president of the society in 1890, and president in 1895. He was given the degree of LL.D. at Harvard in 1895.

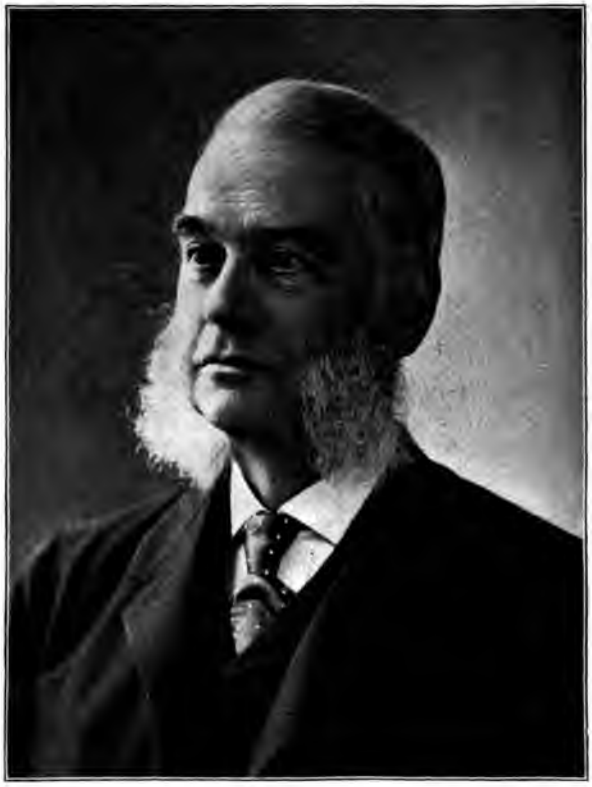
In 1895 he presented to Quincy for a public park eighty-four acres of land, known as Merry Mount Park; and in 1897 he presented to the Quincy Historical Society the old John and Abigail Adams cottage, where John Quincy Adams was born.

In 1893 Mr. Adams removed his residence from Quincy, Mass., to Lincoln, Mass.

Nov. 7, 1865, he married Mary Hone Ogden, of Newport, R.I., daughter of Edward and Caroline Callender Ogden.

His children are: Mary Adams, born in 1866, and married in 1890 to Grafton St. Loe Abbott (H. U. 1877); Louisa Adams, born in 1871; Elizabeth Ogden Adams, born in 1873; and twin sons, John Adams and Henry Adams, born in 1875, and both graduated at Harvard in 1898.

Geo. Z. Adams



GEORGE ZACCHEUS ADAMS was born in Chelmsford, Mass., April 23, 1833, son of Charles and Nancy (Robbins) Adams. He was prepared for college at Phillips Andover Academy. During his college course he taught school at Middleboro and Saugus. He studied law in the office of Oliver Stevens, Esq., Boston, and at the Cambridge Law School (September and March terms, 1857–58). He was admitted to the bar June 26, 1858. He practised law in Boston, at first in the firm of Stevens and Adams, and afterwards opened an office of his own.

In 1882 he was appointed a special justice of the municipal court of Boston; and in 1885 Governor Robinson tendered him the position of associate justice of the same court, to fill a vacancy, which offer he declined; but in October, 1896, he accepted an appointment to the same position from acting-Governor Wolcott, and still continues on that bench. Of late years he has practised law in the firm of Adams and Blinn, Boston. In 1894 he was elected a member of the School Committee of Boston, and held that office for the three succeeding years. He has been a member of the Roxbury Club.

He was married, Sept. 16, 1861, at Watertown, Mass., to Joanna Frances Davenport, daughter of Charles Davenport. He resided at first in Boston, and later in Roxbury, where he has since continued to live.

His children are: Florence Davenport, born June 4, 1865, died June 6, 1866; Georgiana Frances, born May 31, 1872; Walter Davenport, born May 18, 1874; Charles Zaccheus, born June 27, 1882. Walter graduated at Harvard in the class of 1897, and is now engaged in the wholesale produce commission business in Boston. June 3, 1902, he married Annie M. Houghton, of Roxbury. They have one son, George Francis Adams, born Dec. 12, 1903. Charles entered Worcester Academy Scientific Department in the fall of 1898, was graduated in June, 1902, and entered the employment of Brown and Adams, wool brokers in Boston, where he still continues.

FRANCIS ROSE ARNOLD son of Dan Hinckley and Harriet Maria [Welles] Arnold, was born in Brooklyn, Long Island, July 22, 1837. He was fitted for college under a private tutor, and entered the Sophomore class in September, 1853.

After graduation he went to Europe in May, 1857; in November, 1858, he became a student at Bonn, where he remained until August, 1862, when he went to Heidelberg; he took the degree of Ph.D. at Heidelberg in the summer of 1863, and returned home in November of that year. While abroad, his principal subject of study was classical philology.

For several years he has been the senior partner of the firm of F. R. Arnold & Co., importers of fancy goods, now at 7 West 22d Street, New York.

He was married, Oct. 4, 1883, to Mary M. P. Samuels, of Montreal, Canada. He has four children: John Welles, born Dec. 15, 1884; Harriet Dorothea, born July 1, 1886; Dan Hinckley, born Feb. 24, 1888; and Marjorie Brewster, born Aug. 25, 1891.

He has been a member of the following clubs: Traveller's, Century, University, Harvard, Reform, City, and others.

Frank Rose Arnold

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ROBERT EDWARD BABSON, son of John James and Mary Coffin [Rogers] Babson, was born in Gloucester, Mass., Oct. 17, 1837. His mother died in December, 1842. His father, who served in the Massachusetts Senate and lower house and had been bank commissioner of the State and had written a history of Cape Ann and of Gloucester, died April 13, 1886. A memoir of his life is among the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Robert E. Babson entered Phillips Exeter Academy in April, 1850, having previously been a pupil in the public schools of Gloucester, and having also studied Latin and German under his father's tuition. He entered the Sophomore class at Harvard in September, 1853.

He taught in the high school at Gloucester from September, 1856, to April, 1858, and in the public schools of Somerville, Mass., from October, 1858, to April, 1859, when he became principal of the Peabody High School of South Danvers, Mass. In March, 1860, he went to Germany to continue his study of the German language, and entered the University of Marburg. In November, 1860, he entered the university at Munich, and remained there till March, 1862, studying ancient and modern languages and philosophy. In May, 1862, after a short residence in Vienna, he settled in Geneva, where he spent ten months in the study of the French language and literature. He returned home in May, 1863, and in December of that year taught a winter school in West Gloucester. In March, 1864, he became preceptor of the Bristol Academy, Taunton, which position he resigned to take charge of the high school in Stoneham, Mass. In October, 1864, he received an appointment as an usher in the English High School of Boston, subsequently became a master in the school, and acted as head master for about a year during the absence on account of illness of Mr. Francis A. Waterhouse. In June, 1894, in recognition of his success in administering the school, the corps of twenty-two teachers then connected with the school gave him a complimentary dinner in Boston. Sept. 11, 1894, he was unanimously elected head master of the school, which position he held till June 25, 1901, when he resigned, and has since lived on his farm at Parsonsfield, Me.

He was married in Boston, July 6, 1874, to Fanny Wyman May, daughter of Silas May. She died Sept. 23, 1877.

He has one child, Mabel Babson, born April 21, 1875, who was educated at Wellesley College.

Rob't Edw. Babson

*NEHEMIAH BALL was born in Concord, Mass., May 10, 1834, son of Nehemiah Ball and Mary [Merriam] Ball. He was fitted for college at what was then a private academy in Cambridge, called the Hopkins Classical School. He became quite noted while in college for the occasional brilliancy of his work. He had the capacity for retaining in his memory the text of the Latin author studied during the term, and of making his recitations and passing his examinations without looking at the book. In his English courses he often gained the highest commendation for his work in composition. He would from time to time apply himself to the regular work, and for a while rank near the head of his class; but he was very unsteady and erratic in his application, and failed to get his degree in 1856, but received it out of course in 1857.

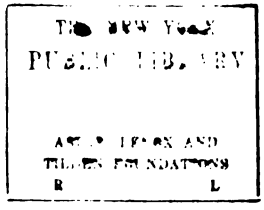
He studied law in the office of Abbott and Brown, Lowell, Mass., and then went to Jonesville, Vt. He is supposed to have married there. He afterwards returned to Concord, and then went West. For about eight years from 1868 he lived in Charlestown, Mass. He then engaged in the salmon fishing business on the coast of Labrador. About 1878 he was in Boston for a while, confined at the City Hospital, and left with the intention of returning to Labrador. His relatives understood that he was part owner of a vessel and was engaged in foreign trade. He was then in poor health, and nothing has been heard from him since that time; and it is supposed that he died abroad.

GEORGE BANCROFT was born in Springfield, Mass., Feb. 10, 1837, son of George Bancroft (H. U. 1817), the historian and former minister to Great Britain, and Sarah H. [Dwight] Bancroft. In early life he was sent to school at the celebrated community of Brook Farm. From nine years of age until eleven he attended school at Roxbury, Mass.; he then attended school at Vevay, France, until he entered college in 1852.

After graduation he travelled, and resided in Spain, Italy, and France, and finally settled down near Bordeaux, France. He married a Frenchwoman, and devoted himself to carrying on a vineyard at Bousquet, near Agen, half-way between Bordeaux and Toulouse, near the village of Ste. Colombe, Commune de Ste. Colombe, France. He has remained in France from that time till now, with the exception of occasional visits to this country. His wife died about 1876.

Their children are: George Egerton Bancroft, born about 1859, who died about 1882; Suzanne Marie Louise Bancroft, who married, Nov. 15, 1887, Charles Carroll, son of ex-Governor Carroll of Maryland; another daughter lives in France, having married an officer in the French government.

George Bancroft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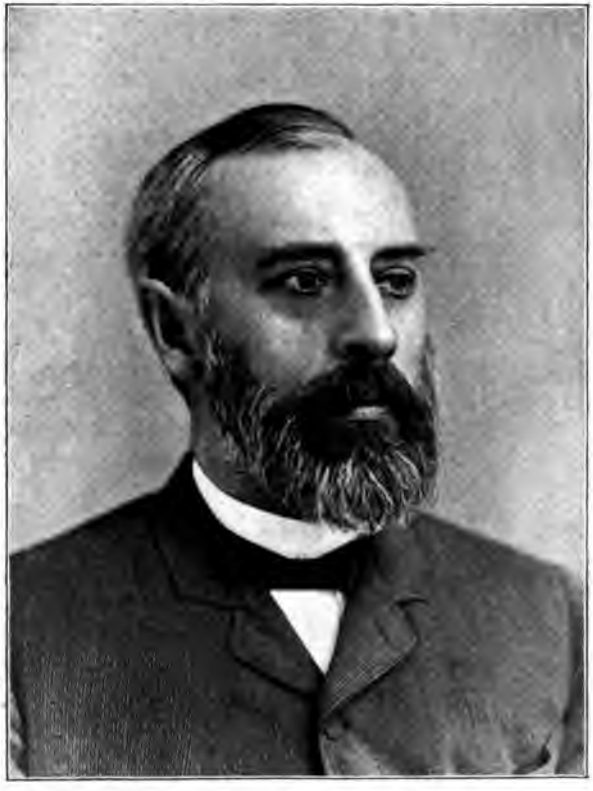
*GEORGE CAMPBELL BARRETT died very suddenly of heart disease at his residence in Roxbury Jan. 23, 1902. The son of George Campbell and Susan P. [Chamberlin] Barrett, he was born in Boston, April 21, 1835. His father died the same year, and he with his mother lived during his early years in Boston, Brighton, and Cambridge. He was a pupil at the Eliot School, Boston, David B. Tower's private school in Boston, and for a while at the Hopkins Classical School in Cambridge. He was fitted for college by private instruction from Mr. James Morse Chase (H. U. 1850). After graduation he entered the counting-room of Winslow Bros., Boston, and subsequently that of Fickering and Winslow, importers of East India goods. In May, 1859, he started in business in the firm of Winslow and Barrett, importers of and dealers in alkalies. This firm was afterwards dissolved. From that time till 1873 he was often in Europe and Cuba, representing business houses, and then became a member of the firm of Albert A. Cobb & Co., and in 1876 of Candler, Cobb & Co.; afterwards a member of the firm of John W. Candler & Co., importers of sugar and Calcutta goods, which firm was dissolved in 1884, when he retired from active commercial business. He was afterwards interested in various real estate and corporation enterprises, residing in Boston, but generally spending his winters in the South. In May, 1899, he sailed for Europe, for a visit of some length.

He was married in Boston, Feb. 13, 1878, to Susan M. Meriam, daughter of Silas P. and Susan M. [Briggs] Meriam. His wife died at Passaic, N.J., Dec. 18, 1895.

Geo. C. Barrett



*ISAAC NELSON BEALS died in Dexter, Me., Aug. 5, 1860, of consumption, aged twenty-nine years.

He was the son of Isaiah and Lucy [Bailey] Beals, and was born in Dexter, Me., June 12, 1831.

He was fitted for college at small academies and high schools, in the villages of Dexter, St. Albans, Corinna, in Maine, being governed in his choice of a school from term to term by circumstances and the abilities of the teacher. In his preparation for college, as well as during his college career, he was obliged to rely mainly upon such pecuniary resources as he could control by his own labor, principally in school-teaching. In September, 1853, he joined the Sophomore class of Waterville College, Maine, having pursued the studies of the first year by himself while teaching school, or while at home in the intervals of teaching.

At the end of the Junior year he left Waterville College, and in September, 1855, entered Harvard, joining the class of 1856 at the commencement of its Senior year.

In the winter after he entered Harvard he taught Westbrook Seminary, in Westbrook, Me., and in April, 1856, having received the appointment of principal of the High School, Quincy, Mass., the faculty of the college gave him permission to commence his school before taking his degree, and he immediately entered upon his duties there. Aug. 9, 1859, he was married to Miss Caroline Rowena Burgess, the daughter of Josiah Burgess, of Waltham, Mass.

In September, 1858, he became principal of the High School in Somerville, Mass., which appears at the time to have been unpopular in the town, and in a chaotic state. Still, we learn that in the face of much opposition, and with constant ill-health, which at one time assumed a very dangerous aspect, he gave to the school in less than a year a high intellectual character and a faultless discipline. In the summer of 1859 he accepted an invitation to take charge of a new high school to be opened in Newton, and located in the village of Newtonville, and entered upon his duties in September. Here he remained until ill-health compelled him to resign, in April, 1860.

His physical powers were by nature capable of great endurance; but excessive mental labor from his boyhood, to which he was urged by his ambition to excel, backed by his almost unconquerable will, together with constant mental anxiety while bearing the responsibilities of prominent public schools, wore him out; and

Isaac Nelson Beals

when at length he was induced to give up work, which was several months after his physician had commenced persuading him to do so, he was ill and exhausted beyond chance of recovery. Immediately after his resignation, by the advice of his physician, he went to Philadelphia, to seek the benefit of a milder climate, classmate Haskell accompanying him.

He returned in May without any permanent improvement. He then went, still accompanied by Haskell, to his native place in Maine, hoping that the climate there might be beneficial; but it was all to no purpose. He rapidly declined until the day of his death.

*GEORGE BROOKS BIGELOW died at home in Brookline, July 7, 1901. He had been unwell for something over a year, and was finally obliged to give up business in the spring of 1901. From that time he continued gradually to decline till the end. He was son of Samuel and Anna Jane [Brooks] Bigelow, and was born in Boston, April 25, 1836. His earliest American ancestor was John Bigelow, who settled in Watertown in 1636, and his descent is through Joshua Bigelow, one of the sons of John. On his mother's side he is descended from Joshua Brooks, of Concord, from whom John Brooks, governor of Massachusetts from 1816 to 1823, and Peter Chardon Brooks, and the late Bishop Phillips Brooks were also descended. He received his early education at the old Chapman Hall School, Boston.

After graduation he entered the law office of Dana and Cobb in Boston, where he studied law, attending the Cambridge Law School also for a while in 1857 and 1858. He spent the last six months of 1858 in Europe, visiting Russia, Germany, etc. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar, Dec. 31, 1859. In 1860 he removed to the office of the same firm in Charlestown. He practised law in Boston and Charlestown, and for a time did business in Boston with James Dana, under the firm of Dana and Bigelow. He subsequently formed a partnership with C. J. (now Judge) McIntire, under the style of Bigelow and McIntire, and later with Samuel C. Darling, under the firm of Bigelow and Darling. About 1873 he became the attorney of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, and so remained till his death. His time was almost exclusively occupied in attending to the bank's affairs, particularly to the examination of its titles and conveyancing, this bank ranking among the first in Boston in the amount of its deposits.

He married, June 2, 1869, Clara P. Bean, daughter of Ivory Bean, of Boston.

He was in 1871 a director and president of the Marginal Railroad Company, of Boston. He was a member of the Boston Antiquarian Society.

Gen. B. Bigelow

*GEORGE BLAGDEN died at his residence in New York City, Sunday morning, Jan. 1, 1905. He had been in failing health for some two years, and for several months had been a confirmed invalid. He was born in Boston, April 29, 1835, son of Rev. Dr. George W. Blagden, for many years pastor of the Old South Church, Boston. His mother was Miriam Phillips Blagden. He attended the Adams Grammar School of Boston, where he received a Franklin medal, and was fitted for college at the Boston Latin School. He studied law in the office of George W. Phillips, Esq. Boston, and at the Cambridge Law School (September term, 1857); was admitted to the bar Sept. 23, 1859.

Before the war he had served as first lieutenant, Company F, 2d Reg. M. V. M. After the breaking out of the war, he became, Dec. 26, 1861, second lieutenant, 1st Mass. Cavalry, and first lieutenant, July 27, 1862; was promoted to captain, Jan. 13, 1863, and major, March 1, 1864; brevet lieutanant-colonel and brevet colonel, U.S. V., March 13, 1865; resigned, June, 1865. In September, 1865, he entered into business in New York City, joining the firm of George Dexter & Co. cotton buyers, afterwards George Blagden & Co. He retired from the latter firm in June, 1881, and joined the firm of Chase and Higginson, stock brokers. Later he was a member of the banking house of Clark, Dodge & Co., 51 Wall Street, New York.

He was a member of the American Geographical Society, Harvard Club of New York, Century Association, University Club, St. Nicholas Society, Union League Club, etc.

In college and after graduation Blagden was more than loyal to his class and to Harvard. Genial in manner, he had a kindly spirit and a warm heart. His keen wit was ever tempered by this kindly feeling, and his presence added brightness and good cheer to every class meeting that he attended. His sound judgment, kind feeling, and energetic efforts were always ready for the service of Alma Mater.

He was married in Boston, Nov. 29, 1864, to Frances Meredith Dexter. He had three sons: George Blagden, Jr. (H. U. 1890), born Oct. 17, 1866; Dexter Blagden (H. U. 1893), born Oct. 8, 1870; and Linzee Blagden (H. U. 1896), born Nov. 3, 1872.

Geo. H. Bingham

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JOHN BROOKS, son of Aaron Brooks, Jr., and Martha Amelia [Willson] Brooks, was born in Petersham, Mass., April 29, 1836. He was fitted for college at Leicester Academy, Leicester, Mass.

In the spring of 1857 he entered the Marine Bank of Chicago, Ill., and remained there till January, 1862. In September, 1862, he was appointed cashier in the United States Depository and deputy collector of customs for the port of Chicago. These offices he held until April, 1864, when he removed to Boston, where he has since continued in business, being interested in copper companies.

He was married, June 19, 1866, to Harriet Elizabeth Hendricks, at Red Hook, N.Y. They have two children: Arthur Hendricks Brooks (H. U. 1891), born in Boston, Sept. 29, 1868, and now practising law in Boston; and Margaret Brooks, born in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 29, 1871. He has resided in Cambridge since June, 1869, and for the last eighteen years at 5 Ash Street.

John Brooks

ALLEN AUGUSTUS BROWN was born in Boston, July 26, 1835, son of Nathan and Ann [Haggett] Brown. He attended the public schools of Boston until his parents removed to Roxbury, when he entered the Roxbury Latin School, where he was fitted for college. During his Junior year at college he taught school at Marion, Mass.

After leaving college he entered the counting-room of Gardner and Coolidge, Boston, East India importers, and upon the dissolution of this firm, in 1858, he entered into the stationery business in the firm of George B. Brown & Co., Boston, which firm afterwards became Allen A. Brown & Co. Upon the death of his father, in 1871, he took his place in the firm of J. E. and N. Brown, building contractors, from which firm he retired in 1875, to become the confidential clerk of the late Stanton Blake (H. U. 1857). In 1889, upon the occasion of Mr. Blake's death, he became the executor and one of the trustees of his will, in which capacity he has acted to the present time. He also holds several other trusts.

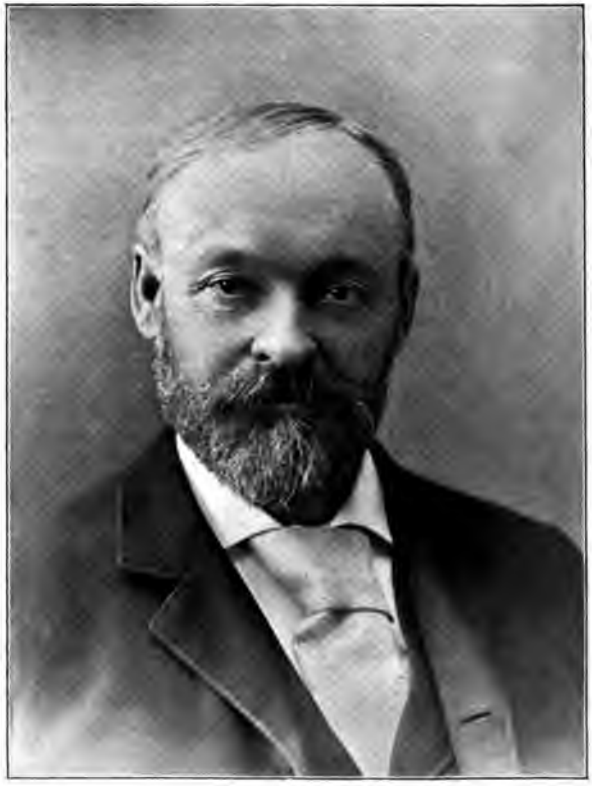
He has made frequent journeys to Europe for pleasure or in connection with his trusts, and has also frequently visited the Pacific coast.

He has always been a devotee to the art of music, and was for many years an active member of the Apollo and Cecilia Clubs of Boston. For the Apollo Club concerts he has often contributed English versions of songs. He is also a member of the Harvard Musical Association and the St. Botolph Club.

He commenced for his own gratification many years ago the collection of a musical library, which in time became extensive and very valuable. In 1894 he presented it to the city of Boston for its Public Library, and a beautiful room in the new building was set apart for its use and called the Brown Musical Library. To this library Mr. Brown continues to make new contributions from time to time. A handbook of the Public Library thus speaks of the Brown Musical Library: "The collection numbers more than 6,500, or, if books bound together are counted separately, more than 15,000 volumes. Most of them are handsomely bound in leather of various colors, and in themselves are an admirable decoration of the pure white walls. The collection is the most complete musical library in the country, rich in rare scores, and containing a great amount of historical and biographical material."

He has never married.

Allen A. Brown.



*CHARLES BROOKS BROWN died in a hospital upon the field, May 13, 1864, from wounds received the day before, during the charge of Hancock's corps at Spottsylvania Court House, Va.

He was the son of Major Wallace and Mary [Brooks] Brown, and was born in Cambridge, Sept. 29, 1835. He was fitted for college at the Cambridge High School. In 1857 he entered the law office of Griffin and Boardman, in Charlestown, Mass. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar, Jan. 28, 1858, and soon afterwards went to Springfield, Ill., and commenced practice. In 1860 he returned to Charlestown, and subsequently changed his office to Boston. Meanwhile he delivered one of the annual orations before the Cambridge High School Association.

At the very outbreak of the Rebellion he offered himself for the service of his country. With enthusiasm, immediately after the capture of Fort Sumter, he enlisted as a private in the Cambridge company which was attached as Co. C to the 3d Reg. Mass. Vols.; and, relinquishing his profession, served with his company in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe during the three months' campaign. Soon after his return from this campaign, with equal enthusiasm he enlisted as a private in Co. G, 19th Reg. Mass. Vols., was promoted to sergeant, and served with that regiment throughout its varied experiences in the Peninsular and other campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, during which he was twice wounded,—once in the ankle at the battle of Fair Oaks, and once in the head at the battle of Fredericksburg; and was, on one occasion, when sick and disabled before a battle, forced by his officers to go to the hospital against his own will and protestations. After this veteran experience of full three years' service, in no higher rank than that of sergeant, feeling as deeply as any one could that his abilities and education entitled him to the rank of an officer, he nevertheless, a short time before his death, deliberately re-enlisted for another three years of service, confident that he should in time gain the rank suited to his abilities, and determined at all events to serve his country until the Rebellion should be crushed. Just before the battle in which he lost his life, he had received a slight reward for his long and brave service in an appointment from Maj.-Gen. Butler as first lieutenant in a regiment in that general's department. The official paper conferring this appointment he gave to a comrade to send home in the same letter which announced that he had been wounded by having his right leg shot off and his left leg broken by a shell; and soon came the news of his death. Two

brothers of his, James L. and Henry, also belonged to this corps. James was wounded in the same battle, and died on the same day with Charles.

The following extract from the correspondence of the "Boston Journal," describing the conduct of the 19th Mass. at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, furnishes a good illustration of some traits in the character of the deceased:—

"This regiment was presented with a new stand of colors, to replace those sent home stripped and torn by rebel bullets. In the action of the 13th, the new colors had fourteen holes in them; and we are informed that they were carried by eleven different men, nine of whom were killed or wounded within one hour. Sergeant Charles Brown was the seventh man. He received a wound in the head, which stunned, and for a time confused him. Lieutenant Hume, thinking his wound mortal, told him to give up the colors; but he refused, saying, 'I will not give them to any man.' Finding he was fast becoming weak, he rushed out in advance of the line, staggered and fell, driving the color-lance into the earth; and there he lay, dizzy and bleeding, still grasping the lance with both hands, until Lieutenant Hume caught them up."

The leading editorial of the "Boston Daily Advertiser" of Commencement Day, July 20, 1864, after speaking of the life and public services of the venerable Josiah Quincy, with whose biography the necrology of the year opens, thus refers to our classmate:—

"There are not a few names of the younger generation, down even to the youngest, which we might point out as types of that other form of devotion to the public service to which we first alluded. But our readers will permit us to select from those one which is not likely to hold its place long in memory, but which deserves the laurel as richly as might that of a victorious conqueror. We will point out to their notice that young man of the class of 1856, who, more than three years ago, answered the first call for troops, and served for the short term; who then served for the full term of three years as an enlisted man in one of our veteran regiments, and at the close re-enlisted, and finally gave up his life in the Wilderness,—a man of education, foregoing all the delights of society, of books, and of ambition; favored by none of the distinctions, and probably few of the hopes, which, for a commissioned officer, gild the rugged present, but content simply with bearing his musket in the national cause. There are not many cases of more single-

minded devotion to the country's good than this; not many who better deserve to be remembered, among those who have nobly proved the worth of their training in letters and in morals, than Sergeant Brown."

Walter H. Burns

*WALTER HAYES BURNS, of the banking firm of J. S. Morgan & Co., and the manager of its affairs in England, died at his country place, "North Mymms Park," near Hatfield, England, Nov. 22, 1897. He was born in New York City, Sept. 9, 1838. His father, William Burns, was a native of New Hampshire, and his mother, Mary Leaming Fisher, was a Philadelphian; they were married in Paris in 1834. He received a part of his early education in France. He graduated the youngest member of the class of 1856. In October, 1856, he entered as a clerk the dry-goods house of Morton, Grinnell & Co., in New York, and in 1861 became a partner in the new firm of L. P. Morton & Co. In 1865 he went to England and started the branch house of L. P. Morton, Burns & Co. in the banking business.

He married, Jan. 29, 1867, in London, Mary Lyman Morgan, daughter of Junius S. Morgan. He then returned to New York, and in 1869 retired for a while from business, going with his family to live in Paris, where he directed after a while the U.S. Mortgage Company and the London Banking Association. In 1878, at the request of his father-in-law, he entered into partnership with him and went to England, and after Mr. Morgan's death, in 1890, continued the business in partnership with his brother-in-law, J. Pierpont Morgan.

The important business interests in his charge gave him little leisure for public affairs, but he served as chairman of the Royal National Pension Fund for Nurses, and as one of the Peabody trustees in London. In his last letter written to a classmate before he died he said: "I have in my English home always maintained and defended the dignity and greatness of Harvard."

He was a member of the Union Club of New York, Cercle de l'Union of Paris, Turf Club and St. James Club, London, and other clubs.

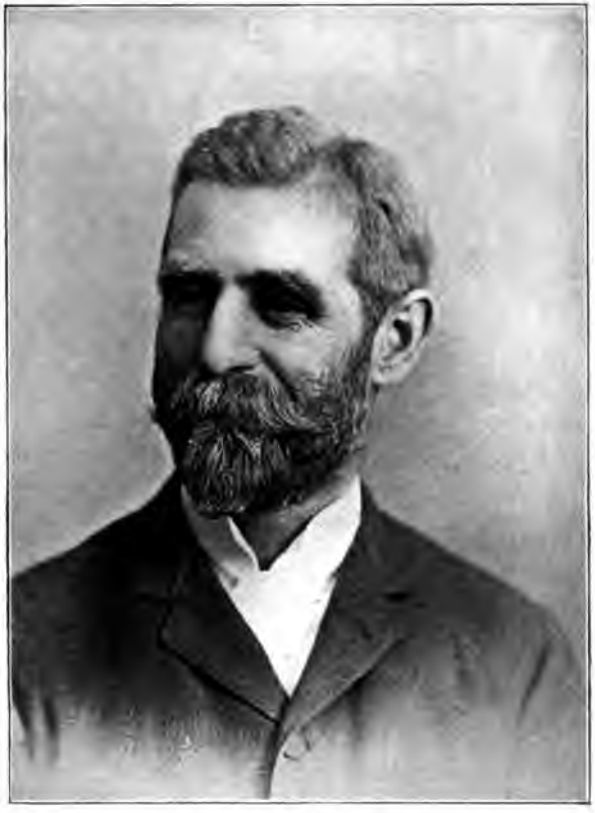
His surviving children are: Walter S. M. Burns, born March 22, 1872, and Mary Ethel Burns, born Oct. 21, 1873. The son, Walter, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He is now with the firm of J. S. Morgan & Co., London. One child, William Burns, born in June, 1870, died when two years of age.

*WILLIAM WIRT BURRAGE died at Chestnut Hill, March 26, 1901. He was son of Josiah and Abigail [Studley] Burrage and was born in Cambridge, Feb. 7, 1836. His father was one of a family of thirteen children, who all lived to an adult age and married. His paternal grandfather, Josiah Burrage, of Leominster, Mass., died in his eighty-seventh year, and his paternal grandmother in her ninety-fifth year. He received his early edueation in the public schools of Cambridge, passing through all the grades, beginning with the "alphabet" or primary school, and graduating from the high school in 1852.

Upon entering college, he took very high rank in scholarship, which he maintained to the end of the course. After graduation he entered the Law School at Cambridge, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1858, having in the mean while been admitted to the Suffolk bar, upon examination, Nov. 25, 1857. In June, 1858, he took the first senior law prize for a legal essay at the Law School. Nov. 10, 1868, he delivered an oration before the Cambridge High School Association. In October, 1858, he began the practice of law in Boston with James D. Thomson, under the firm name of Thomson and Burrage. This partnership was dissolved in April, 1859, when he moved his office to Niles Building, School Street, Boston, where he and Hon. A. B. Coffin, sharing the same office, remained in the practice of law till his death. Important trusts, such as do not often fall to the lot of very young men, were soon confided to his care; and his practice ever after was specially connected with trusts and the settlement of estates. No man in the class was better fitted for the highest department of professional work, the argument of questions of law before the full bench. But his early employment in the management of trusts, together with a prolonged season of ill-health in middle life, prevented him from taking an active part in court work.

Although he was averse to public life, he recognized the duties of a citizen by serving as one of the overseers of the poor in Cambridge. He was elected a member of the board in June, 1890, and was chairman of the board from 1895 to 1899. In 1899 he was unanimously re-elected by the City Council for the further term of five years, and was again elected chairman, but declined that position, believing that on account of his health he ought to limit his work and responsibility. Very hearty tribute has been paid by his associates to the worth of his services in this inconspicuous but most useful position.

Wm. W. Burrage



He was secretary of the class and a member of the Class Committee, having been elected by his classmates to those positions before graduation.

He was an ideal class secretary. A diligent student with scholarly tastes, he was social by nature and fond of fun. His quiet cordiality and genial kindliness attracted acquaintances, and retained them as friends. Although one of the younger members of the class, a certain gravity of manner and maturity of appearance gained him early the cognomen of "Pater." With a steadiness of temperament, an even balance of mind and soundness of judgment unusual at his age, in his college course he seemed to stand almost in a fatherly relation to his classmates, and something of the regard felt for an older brother remained to the end of his life.

Notwithstanding failing health, he, with great labor, compiled and printed, in 1899, a full Class Report, giving a biography of each member. A slight paralytic shock nearly three years before his death withdrew him from active business; but there was no diminution of mental power, and his enforced retirement was borne with admirable patience. The end came suddenly from heart failure.

He was married in Boston, Nov. 14, 1866, to Frances J., daughter of Silas P. and Susan M. [Briggs] Meriam. She died at Cambridge, Nov. 22, 1885. Oct. 31, 1888, he was married at Winchester, Mass., to Carrie Briggs, adopted daughter of Bodwell and Lucy A. [Briggs] Sargent. She died at Cambridge, April 9, 1893.

His son, William Sargent Burrage, was born in Boston, Dec. 12, 1869, was graduated at Harvard in 1892, taught at Adams Academy, Quincy, Mass., for two years, was instructor in Latin at Harvard for a while, and in Greek at Phillips Exeter Academy, and received the Harvard degree of Ph.D. in 1898.

His son, George Barrett Burrage, was born in Cambridge, July 16, 1874, and graduated from Harvard in the class of 1898. He has turned his attention to business, and is a manager of the Library Bureau. He was married in Chicago, April 11, 1905, to Mary Alice, daughter of William Taylor Fenton.

DAVID CASARES was born in Merida, Yucatan, July 3, 1835, son of Manuel Casares and Bruna Galera Encalada. At the age of fourteen he was sent to this country to be educated, and was put in Mr. Weld's school in Jamaica Plain, Mass.

After graduation he went to Paris and entered the Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures, graduated in 1860, and returned to Yucatan in January, 1861. He devoted himself to the private teaching of mathematics and modern languages, and when the Ancient Seminary, which had been for more than a century the chief centre of professional education in the state, was closed and a Civil College was established in 1862, he was named "Rector" of the institution. At the close of this after a year, he resumed his private teaching. In 1864 he became a member of the City Council, then mayor of the city of Merida, and afterwards prefect of the Department of Yucatan, which office he soon resigned, and went again to manage his father's plantation, of which he had taken charge after his death in 1864.

Jan. 15, 1866, he married his cousin, Casiana Camara.

In 1871 he visited this country for the first time after graduation. In 1880 he was appointed director of the public works of Yucatan, and in 1884 President Gonzales, of Mexico, appointed him inspecting engineer of the Merida and Progreso Railroad and two other railroads of Yucatan. As state and city engineer, he superintended the building of the Young Ladies' Institute, the State Government Palace, the Juarez State Penitentiary, and the laying out of the Merida Street Car Railroad.

In 1884 he resigned his position as state director of public works, but continued as railroad inspector. In 1887, at Commencement time, he again visited Cambridge with his wife and three children. He visited this country in June, 1896, at the time of the fortieth anniversary of the class, in 1900, and again in 1905, when he was a guest of Salisbury.

He is a member of the Union and Lyceum societies of Yucatan, of the Association des Anciens Elèves de l'Ecole Centrale of Paris, and of other societies. His children are: Manuel, born Nov. 2, 1867; Raguel, born March 26, 1871; David, born Jan. 5, 1873; Aurora, born Dec. 15, 1875; Arturo, born Sept. 13, 1877; and Primitivo, born Sept. 27, 1879. Manuel was educated in Worcester, ordained priest at Rome, and David was graduated at the Worcester High School in June, 1894, and both returned to Yucatan.

David Casares

JAMES MACARTNEY CASSETY was born in Sheridan, N.Y., Oct. 5, 1833, son of John James and Betsey [Macartney] Cassety. He was fitted for college at Fredonia Academy in New York.

After graduation he was principal of Derby Academy, Hingham, Mass., for three years, when he went to Dunkirk, N.Y., where he was superintendent of schools for seven years and principal of the Dunkirk Union School. Then he became connected with a banking house in Dunkirk, but after three years he resumed his position as superintendent for another year. He then taught in the State Normal School at Fredonia, N.Y., for ten years,—as principal of the academic department for seven years, and as vice-president of the institution for three years. He was next principal of the State Normal School at Cortland, N.Y., for two years; then for four years was principal of the Boys' Academy at Albany, N.Y. For twenty years he has been principal of the State Normal School at Buffalo, N.Y.

Dec. 13, 1860, he was married to Sarah M. Waterman, of Dunkirk, who died Oct. 14, 1861. Sept. 1, 1870, he was married to Katherine Margaret Packard at Albany.

He has two children: Edward Packard Cassety, born May 16, 1871; and Louise Margaret Cassety, born Jan. 3, 1873.

In 1884 he received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from Rochester University. He has delivered many lectures before teachers' associations and institutes. He is a member of the Albany Institute, Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, and the Buffalo Fortnightly Club.

That he has retained his skill in chess which he showed in his college days is evidenced by the fact that he is first president of the Albany Chess Club, a member of the Buffalo Chess Club and of the New York Chess Association.

J. M. Cassety

*JONATHAN CHAPMAN was born in Boston, March 11, 1836. His father, Jonathan Chapman (H. U. 1825), who had been mayor of Boston, died in 1848. His mother, Lucinda Dwight, was the daughter of Jonathan Dwight, of Springfield, Mass., and died at Brookline, Mass., Nov. 14, 1882. He was a pupil in the Boston Latin School in 1848 and 1849, and then entered Phillips Exeter Academy to fit for college, his father having been a pupil at Exeter. While in college, in the winter of 1854–55 he taught a district school at Lancaster, Mass.

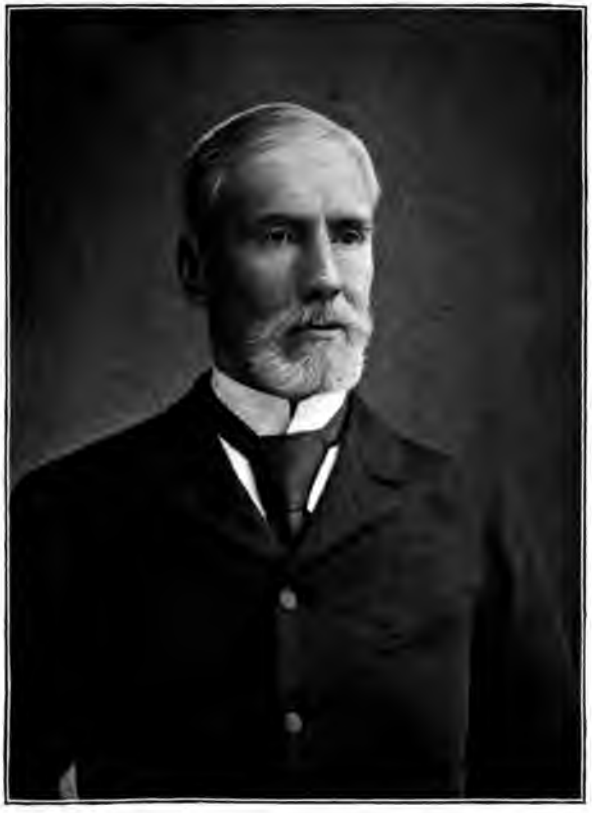
After graduation he entered the counting-room of Saltonstall and Sturgis, Central Wharf, Boston, and remained there until July, 1859. In October, 1859, he went to Gloucester, N.J., to take a position in the Gloucester Manufacturing Company in the business of bleaching and cloth printing. In November, 1860, he went to Philadelphia and held positions in the commission business in oils, etc., of Charles Amory, Jr. & Co., and afterwards in the dry-goods business of J. C. Howe & Co., until Nov. 4, 1862, when he received a commission as acting assistant and paymaster in the U.S. Navy, was ordered immediately to the U.S. steamer Commodore Hull, which vessel did considerable service on the North Carolina coast. He resigned March 9, 1865, went to Cincinnati in May, 1865, was treasurer and secretary of the White Water Valley Railroad of Indiana; in December, 1870, became connected with the offices of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad, where he remained until he was taken sick in 1880 with an abscess on the walls of the chest. He was dangerously ill for a long time, and in May, 1881, was moved to Brookline, Mass., to the home of his mother, where he died Oct. 28, 1881.

He was married, Nov. 5, 1867, to Ellen Irvin, daughter of Judge Thomas Irvin, of Campbell County, Ky.

His son, Thomas Irvin Chapman, was born Aug. 15, 1871.

Jonathan Chapman

George P. Shaw



*GEORGE BIGELOW CHASE died at home in Dedham, June 2, 1902. He was born in Boston, Oct. 1, 1835, son of Theodore and Clarissa Andrews [Bigelow] Chase.

Before graduation in 1856, he was elected by his classmates one of the marshals of the class.

After graduation he entered the office in Boston of his father, who was a large ship-owner, and after the latter's death in 1859 he continued in business as a shipping merchant until 1868, when he became director and transfer agent of the Rutland R.R. Co., which positions he held up to December, 1873. He was active in railroad and business matters until 1892, when he relinquished business and went to Europe, where he resided some four years, living most of the time in Italy. While abroad he was warden of the English Church of St. John the Baptist at San Remo, and founded the English Book Club at San Remo in 1895. After his return to this country, in 1896, he lived at Dedham, Mass., where he was a warden of the Episcopal Church of St. Paul. He was for several years a director of the Columbian National Bank of Boston.

For some time after graduation from college he served as an officer in the militia, and was at one time major on the staff of the 2d Reg. M. V. M. In 1875 he was elected a member of the Harvard Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He has often served on visiting committees to the University, and has written important reports, particularly on Rhetoric and Oratory. In 1876 he was elected one of the trustees of the Public Library of Boston, and served from 1876 to 1885. He presented to the library some valuable artistic works. He had been a member of the American Library Association. He wrote memoirs of the Lawrence family and of Chief Justice Bigelow, and made frequent contributions to the press. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and took an active part in its proceedings.

In 1884 he presented to the Children's Home of Portsmouth, N.H., the Chase family residence, in memory of "my great-grandfather, Rev. Stephen Chase (H. U. 1728); of his son, Stephen Chase (H. U. 1764); and of all his children, especially of my father, Theodore Chase."

He was married, Jan. 10, 1860, in New York, to Anne, daughter of Rawlins Lowndes, of South Carolina. Their children are: Stephen Chase (H. U. 1886), born Jan. 30, 1863; and Gertrude Lowndes Chase, born Oct. 23, 1868 (now the wife of Harcourt Amory, of Boston, H. U. 1876). His widow died in Dedham, May 7, 1906.

*REV. WILLIAM THOMAS CRAPSTER died Feb. 5, 1879, in Lisbon, Howard County, Md., of pulmonary disease.

He was a son of Basil and Harriet [Watkins] Crapster, and was born near Lisbon, Howard County, Md., Feb. 29, 1824. His paternal ancestors came from Germany, and his maternal ancestors from England. His mother was a daughter of Colonel Gassaway Watkins, and was his father's second wife. His father, originally a merchant, became a gentleman farmer in Howard County, Md. His mother died of lung disease in 1830. His father died in 1862.

From his twelfth to his eighteenth year he pursued his studies in the preparatory department of Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, Pa., at Brookeville Academy, Montgomery County, Md., and at the boarding school of Mr. Benjamin Hallowell at Alexandria, Va. He then became private tutor in Mr. Hallowell's family for a while, subsequently taught various schools of different grades at Baltimore and other places, until in 1848 he took charge of Warfield Academy, in Howard County, Md. He was very fond of teaching, but had from early years cherished the desire to enter the Christian ministry, with the idea of some time becoming a missionary.

In October, 1851, he entered the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Princeton, N.J., where he completed the three years' course of study. But, while here, he became converted to Unitarian views, and in May, 1854, he came to Boston, where, June 12, he was licensed to preach.

In October, 1854, he joined the Senior class of the Cambridge Divinity School, and graduated from that school in 1855. He then joined the Senior class in Harvard College, and graduated in the class of 1856, which class chose him as their class chaplain.

June 16, 1857, he was ordained as an evangelist in the chapel of Divinity Hall, Cambridge, Doctors Walker, Francis, Noyes, Gannett, Newell, and Huntington taking part in the exercises.

He, at this time, cherished the hope of being able to devote himself to preaching in his native State, with a possibility of going as a missionary to India. But ill-health constantly interrupted his plans. He supplied pulpits from time to time at the South and East, and alternated these duties with teaching. In 1862 he became a professor in the Baltimore Female College.

May 5, 1864, he married Ellen A., daughter of Mr. William R. Warfield, of Howard County, Md.

For four or five years he managed a farm, which had once be-

William Thomas Chapter

longed to his father's estate, in the hope that his health might improve. This farm he relinquished in 1868, when he moved to the village of Lisbon, Md., where he remained until his death. Here he carried on the Lisbon Academy for some years, taught private pupils, and occasionally preached, always regretting that he had not the health to devote himself more completely to the ministry.

Impressed with the belief that his life must soon close, he in June, 1878, made an extraordinary effort, and under great physical suffering came to Cambridge to attend a reunion of his class, and to view for the last time the college scenes. He received a warm welcome from his classmates and other friends. The inspiration of this visit was such that he almost persuaded himself that it could prolong his life some years, and the news of his death the following winter came all the more sadly to those who had witnessed the almost new lease of life this visit had given him.

When he left Cambridge to go out into the world as a minister, he wrote, "May the story of my life be written in holy deeds."

He left surviving him a widow and three children: Channing William Crapster, born Feb. 20, 1865; Florence Warfield Crapster, born October, 1866; and Emma Watkins Crapster, born April 1, 1869.

Edward F. Daland

*EDWARD FRANCIS DALAND was the son of Tucker and Eliza H. [Silver] Daland. His father died in Salem, May 31, 1858, and his mother Sept. 19, 1861. He was born in Salem, Mass., on Oct. 1, 1835. He was prepared for college at Salem by Dr. J. F. Worcester, and entered Harvard College in March, 1853, at the second term of the Freshman year of the class of 1856. At graduation he was a member of the Class Day Committee.

After leaving college, he entered the business of his brother, who was a partner with Williams and Daland, East India merchants, of Boston, and he became a member of that firm in 1859, in the mean time having spent nearly a year in India. This firm dissolved in May, 1862. He was a member of the Boston Independent Corps of Cadets, and Sept. 12, 1862, was commissioned captain of Co. F, 45th Reg. Mass. Vols., and served with that regiment nine months in North Carolina and elsewhere, and was mustered out July 17, 1863. He then became a member of the firm of Anthon and Daland, merchandise brokers in New York City. In the summer of 1864 he returned to Boston, where he became engaged in carrying on business on his own account and in caring for his property until his health failed. The last years of his life were spent at Milton and Brookline, Mass., and he died at the latter place of diabetes, Oct. 7, 1892.

He never married. He had been a member of the Union Club and the Somerset Club of Boston and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

He left surviving him three sisters: Mrs. Henry L. Williams, of Salem; Mrs. Benjamin Cox, of Boston; Mrs. Octavius B. Shreve, of Salem; and one brother, John Daland, of Salem.

*JOHN FORRESTER DEVEREUX was born in Salem on March 12, 1835. His father, George Humphrey Devereux, was graduated from Harvard in 1829, and was adjutant-general of the State from 1848 to 1853. He died in 1878. His mother, Charlotte Story Forrester, was the niece of Judge Story. He was fitted for college at the Salem Latin School, then under the supervision of Mr. Oliver Carlton.

After graduation, he entered the law office of his father at Salem, and was admitted to the bar June 30, 1859. He then moved to Boston, and practised law in the firm of Wiggins and Devereux.

In the beginning of the war in 1861 he served in a three months' campaign as a private in the Salem Zouaves attached to the 8th Reg. Mass. Volunteer Militia. Dec. 21, 1861, he was commissioned captain of Co. F, in the 11th Reg. Mass. Vols., and afterwards of Co. C. He remained in active service until Sept. 14, 1863, and was in every battle, except that of Antietam, in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged during that time. He was commissioned November, 1864, captain 6th U.S. Colored Troops, and was mustered out Sept. 25, 1865. After leaving the military service, he opened a law office at Marblehead, Mass. In 1870 he published a volume of poems entitled "Our Roll of Honor," being tributes to individual heroes of the war. Soon afterwards he went West, and tried farming in Kansas and Nebraska without success. He then lived for several years with his brother, Charles Devereux, at Red Oak, Ia., where he died of inflammation of the bowels in April, 1883.

He never married.

Jno. F. Devereux

*EDWARD SWIFT DUNSTER was born in Springvale, York County, Me., Sept. 2, 1834. He was lineally descended in the sixth generation from the Rev. Henry Dunster, first president of Harvard College. His mother's maiden name was Susan Dow. His schooling was begun at Durham, N.H., and later was carried on in the public schools of Providence, R.I., where he was fitted for college at the high school.

After graduation he became a private tutor at Newburgh, N.Y., studying medicine at the time. In 1858 he studied at Hanover, N.H., under Professor Peaslee, and then, accompanying Professor Peaslee to New York, joined the New York Medical College, where he gained a first prize for an essay on delirium tremens, and received the degree of M.D. March, 1859. He then became a house physician at St. Luke's Hospital, New York. He afterwards opened an office in New York City, but each fall went to Hanover, N.H., to serve as demonstrator of anatomy at the Dartmouth Medical School. Upon the breaking out of the war he became surgeon of the Mozart (New York City) Regiment of Volunteers, which position he soon resigned to accept the appointment of assistant surgeon in the regular army, Aug. 5, 1861. He first served in Western Virginia, having charge of various hospitals from time to time, and then with the Army of the Potomac. Sept. 20, 1862, he was ordered to Philadelphia, and placed in charge of the Turner's Lane General Hospital, and was also detailed as a member of the Army Medical Examining Board, which convened in that city. Relieved from both these positions April 1, 1863, he was placed on duty in the surgeon-general's office in Washington. In November, 1863, he was stationed at West Point, N.Y. He was promoted to brevet captain and to brevet major, and resigned from the army Feb. 1, 1866. During the next five or six years he edited a medical journal in New York, and lectured at the University of Vermont. In 1872 he was resident physician in charge of the institutions on Randall's Island, New York City, and was also connected with the Long Island Hospital Medical College, and continued his lectures at Dartmouth College. Later he was appointed a lecturer at the University of Michigan, and in 1883 concluded to make Ann Arbor his home, and there became professor of obstetrics, giving up all his work in the East, except his position at Dartmouth, where he went annually to lecture.

In 1886, at the 250th anniversary of Harvard College, he joined with other descendants of the first President in leaving with the

Edward S. Dunster

college library various original letters and other manuscripts of Henry Dunster, as well as a silver porringer used by him.

He died at Ann Arbor of pneumonia, May 3, 1888.

He was married, Nov. 4, 1863, to Rebecca M., daughter of Rev. Dr. Sprole, of Newburg, N.Y. He had four children: Clara Bertram, born Dec. 19, 1865; William Sprole, born Nov. 20, 1867, and died July 13, 1868; Bessie Morgan, born July 25, 1870; and Annie Eliza, born Sept. 1, 1873.

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Arthur N. Eckley

*ARTHUR AMORY ECKLEY was born in Boston, July 10, 1835. After graduation he travelled, and resided in Europe until 1859, and then entered into business in Boston with G. O. Holyoke. He was married, Oct. 24, 1863, to Miss Susan Thwing. He died in Paris, June 9, 1870. He left a widow and one daughter. His daughter afterwards married Captain Frederic le Patourel, of England.

Raymond Egerton.

*RAYMOND EGERTON died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 3, 1892. He was the son of John and Jane A. [Raymond] Egerton, and was born in New Orleans, La., April 13, 1836. During his boyhood his summers were spent in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and his winters in New Orleans.

He entered Phillips Exeter Academy in 1849, and there fitted for college. He spent a year in Europe soon after graduating, travelling with his classmate, George Bancroft, a portion of the time, and devoting much time to the study of the modern languages, particularly French, in which he became thoroughly versed. His father and mother having removed to Baltimore from New Orleans just prior to the war, he entered the firm of Kirkland, Chase & Co., in Baltimore. His parents subsequently removed to New York, and he then entered the banking house of Morse & Wolff, of that city, and afterwards joined his father at the latter's office, 7 Wall Street. Of late years, up to the time of his last illness, he was in the office of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Co., at 52 Wall Street. He never married. He died after an illness of three weeks of pneumonia.

Surviving him are three brothers and one sister: Wm. S. Egerton, civil engineer and landscape architect, in charge of the department of parks, Albany, N.Y.; Alfred R. Egerton, civil engineer, Philadelphia; Jasper C. Egerton, broker, New York City; and Marie Louise Chichester, wife of Charles F. Chichester, treasurer and secretary of the Century Company, New York.

C. E. S. Sedgee

*CHARLES LE DOUX ELGEE died of fever, Nov. 13, 1864, at his residence, Parish of Rapides, La.

His father, John Kingsbury Elgee, was of an old English family, and was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland. His paternal ancestors came to England from Italy in 1547, and settled near the Scottish boundary; the family name at that time being *Aljoi*, which was afterwards anglicized into Elgee. The father of John had some connection with the East India Company, and died in Calcutta when the son was quite young. Owing to the death of his father, John was educated in his early youth by his mother, until, at the age of fifteen, he entered the University of Dublin. On account of domestic difficulties he left the university before receiving his degree. Soon afterwards he married his first wife. At the age of nineteen he determined to come to this country; and at twenty began life in New Orleans with a wife and two children and a few dollars. After many hardships he rose to eminence as a lawyer, and became the wealthy owner of extensive plantations in the Red River country. His first wife and five out of six children having died, he, in 1835, married the widow of Judge Scott, a Virginian. The maiden name of his second wife was Le Doux.

Charles Le Doux Elgee was born Sept. 20, 1836, at a village called "big Creek," about fifteen miles from Alexandria, La. This village, so called from a trouting stream of that name near by, consisted of five or six gentlemen's country residences situated near together for social purposes. After receiving instruction at home and attending various French and English private schools, he was in his ninth year sent to a boarding school kept in the country near his home, where he remained three years. He was then sent to a boarding school at Baton Rouge, La. Whenever he was at home, during the intervals of his school life, his chief delight was in riding and hunting. In 1849 he left home, and entered the school of Mr. Caleb Hallowell, in Alexandria, Va. In the summer of 1851 he went to England, and spent a few months. In July, 1852, he left the school at Alexandria, Va., and, with the design of entering Harvard College, studied under Mr. Samuel Eliot, in Brookline, Mass., until March, 1853, when he entered college, joining the class of 1856 in the second term of its Freshman year.

After graduating he entered the Cambridge Law School, and there received a degree in July, 1858. He then continued his study of law in Baltimore, under the direction of William Schley, Esq., of that city. Langdon Erving, of the class of 1855, studied

in the same office; and he and Elgee continued a close friendship which had begun in college.

When Mr. McLean was appointed minister to Mexico by President Buchanan, Elgee accompanied the mission as a private secretary; but he soon became the secretary of the legation, and afterwards, when Mr. McLean returned, remained in Mexico as *chargé d'affaires.*

He was married, about 1860, to Miss Chambers, of New Orleans.

Classmate Hunt wrote as follows: "Shortly after the war began, Elgee was appointed an aide to the governor of Louisiana, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and, upon visiting the Confederate army then encamped at Manassas Junction, was invited by General J. E. Johnston, who commanded it, to become a member of his staff. But, family affliction having recalled him to Louisiana before active operations in Virginia commenced, he was detained in New Orleans, as the acting secretary to the governor, until the capture of that city.

"When General Banks, at the head of the expeditionary force which moved up Red River, captured some prisoners, Elgee was among them, being chief of staff to Major-General Taylor. He was detained as prisoner some weeks, but was finally exchanged. When he was last seen in New Orleans, immediately before going to Rapides, he was in the enjoyment of excellent health, and the intelligence of his death came very unexpectedly."

*THOMAS EMERSON died at home in West Newton, May 1, 1903. He was son of Loring and Tryphena Phelps [Russell] Emerson, and was born in Woburn, Mass. (in that part of it which is now Winchester), March 22, 1834. He was fitted for college at the Warren Academy, Woburn, and at the Winchester High School. He entered Dartmouth College in 1852, but at the end of the Sophomore year he left Dartmouth and entered the Junior class of Harvard in 1854.

After graduation he was master of the high school in Winchester, Mass., from 1856 to 1861; master of the high school in Woburn, Mass., from 1861 to 1866; master of the high school and superintendent of schools in Woburn, Mass., from 1866 to 1871; superintendent of schools in Newton, Mass., from 1871 to 1873; manager of the educational department of Harper and Brothers, New York City, from 1873 to 1884; superintendent of schools in Newton, Mass., from 1884 to 1890; with the Franklin Educational Company, Boston, Mass., from 1890 to 1893; and superintendent of schools in Woburn, Mass., from 1894 to the time of his death.

He wrote a pamphlet on "Free Text-books in Public Schools" July, 1885, published by the Massachusetts State Board of Education.

He was married, Nov. 27, 1860, to Mary Rebecca Breeden, at Winchester. His children are: Mary Breeden Emerson, born Nov. 8, 1861; Helen Maria Emerson, born June 3, 1863, and died Sept. 5, 1863; and Evelyn Russell Emerson, born Dec. 17, 1866.

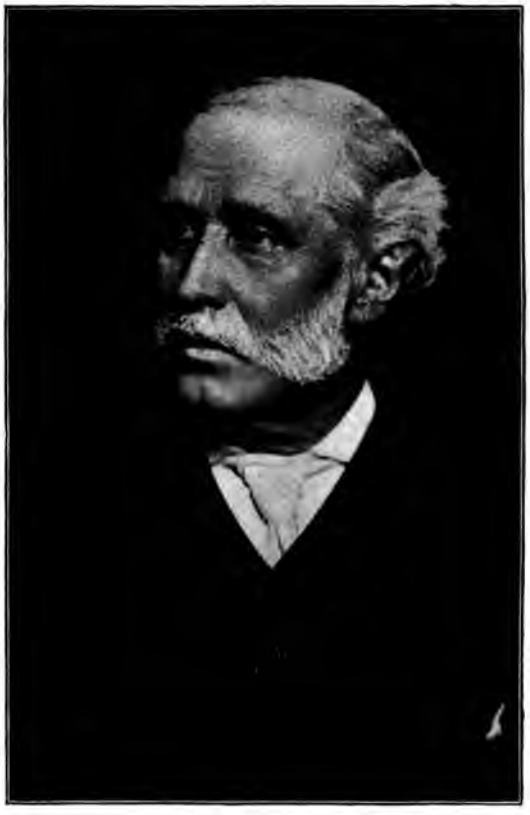
Thomas Emerson

Dan'l S. Fisher

*DANIEL SIMMONS FISHER was born in Roxbury, Mass., Oct. 2, 1834, son of Warren and Nancy Dicks [Simmons] Fisher. He was fitted for college at the Roxbury Latin School.

After graduation he attended a commercial school for a while, and then entered the law office of George S. Hale, Esq., of Boston. On Feb. 25, 1859, he joined the Cambridge Law School, and received the degree of LL.B. in 1860. He became president of the Eliot Library Association of Jamaica Plain. He was in practice as a lawyer and conveyancer in Boston until his death, which occurred at Roxbury, Mass., of dysentery, Sept. 3, 1865. He never married.

Edward T. Fisher



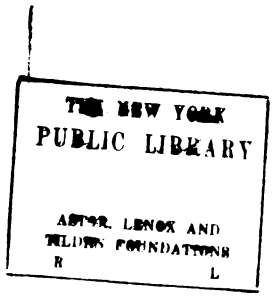
EDWARD THORNTON FISHER, son of George Fisher (Brown, 1813), and Elizabeth Phelps [Huntington] Fisher, was born in Northampton, Mass., Dec. 16, 1836. When he was three years old, his father moved his family to France, where they remained for three years. After two more years at Northampton his father moved to Oswego, N.Y., where Edward's schooling was received until 1850, when he was sent to Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N.H. He entered Harvard in the Sophomore year of the class of 1856. He was the class poet on Class Day, June 20, 1856.

After graduation he first took a position as private tutor at Fishkill, N.Y. His health failed and he lived for a while at Oswego, then in New York City, in 1858, and on a farm at Hadley, Mass. In the fall he joined the Cambridge Divinity School, but decided to confirm his health, and sailed before the winter for Mexico, and in 1859 joined an engineering party on the Isthmus. On his return he worked upon a farm near Hartford, Conn., with great advantage to his health, and in 1860 went to New York, where he engaged in teaching private pupils.

Aug. 20, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 9th New York Volunteers, the first three years regiment from New York City. He became 2d lieutenant 139th N.Y. Volunteers April 28, 1863, but ill-health compelled him to resign his commission, Nov. 3, 1863. He then resumed private teaching, and was for a while professor of rhetoric and English literature in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. In 1868 he established a school for young ladies in Brooklyn, N.Y., which he continued until 1874. He was also professor of the French language and literature in the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, N.Y., until 1883. He then moved to Lanesboro, Berkshire County, Mass., where he established a "home and preparatory school for boys," which he still continues.

He married, June 30, 1869, Ellen Bowditch Thayer, daughter of Wm. Henry Thayer, of Brooklyn, N.Y., formerly of Keene, N.H. Their children are: Faith Huntington, born Sept. 19, 1870 (wife of Rev. Wm. W. Fenn, Chicago, Ill.); Richard Thornton (H. U. 1898), born Nov. 9, 1876; and Eleanor, born Nov. 8, 1888.

In 1867 there was published his translation of "The Journal of Maurice de Guérin," and in 1868 he published his "Easy French Reading," a collection of short anecdotes in French, with grammatical notes. He has made other translations from the French, and written criticisms for literary periodicals.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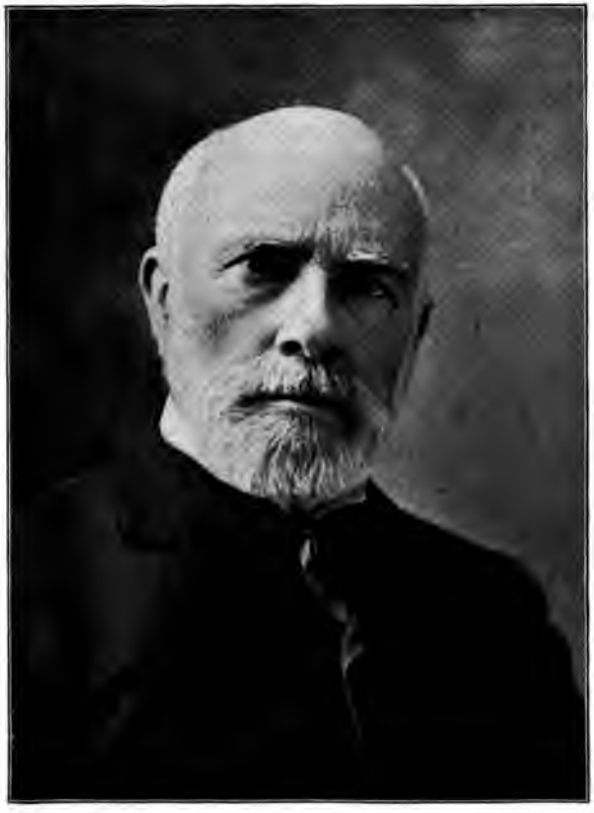

WILLIAM EDDY FULLER was born June 30, 1833, in Bridgewater, Vt., son of Jabez and Sarah Hudson [Churchill] Fuller. In early life he attended country schools in Bridgewater, Vt., and, when sixteen years of age, went to South Woodstock Academy for three years, and then to West Randolph Academy for a little more than a year. In 1853 he joined the Freshman class of Dartmouth College. Prior to this time he had, as a rule, been a student each fall and spring, a teacher each winter, and a farmer each summer. In February, 1855, he left Dartmouth and joined the Junior class at Harvard. He had gone to Taunton to teach school during the winter of 1852–53, and taught there each following winter, with the exception of a short time when he was assistant in the New Bedford High School; and upon graduation he became principal of the Taunton High School, which position he held until November, 1860. He studied law in the office of Bassett and Reed in Taunton until April, 1863, when he was admitted to the bar. Oct. 1, 1863, he entered into partnership with his classmate Sproat, under the firm of Sproat and Fuller, in the practice of law in Taunton. This partnership was dissolved in 1866. He was register of probate and insolvency in Bristol County from 1868 to 1883. Dec. 1, 1883, he was appointed judge of probate and insolvency in Bristol County, which position he still holds. He has been a member of the Taunton School Committee for many years; a trustee of Bristol Academy since 1864; a trustee and auditor of the Taunton Savings Bank since 1864; and director and for several years historiographer of the Old Colony Historical Society. For this society he has prepared several papers, which have been published in their pamphlets. He delivered a brief address on the legal profession in Taunton on the occasion of the quarter millennial celebration of the founding of that city; also an address on the occasion of the dedication of the new county Court House in Fall River in 1892; and an historical address June 27, 1892, on the occasion of the centennial celebration of the founding of Bristol Academy. He is the author of a law book, published in 1891, called "The Probate Law of Massachusetts," which has become a standard book of reference.

He was married, Nov. 21, 1859, to Anna Miles Corey, daughter of John Corey, of Foxboro, Mass. They have two children: William Eddy Fuller, Jr. (H. U. 1892), born Aug. 14, 1870, now a practising lawyer; and Mary Corey Fuller, born Aug. 14, 1873. His son is married, and has a child, Wm. E. Fuller, 3d.

JOHN CUTTER GAGE, son of Frye Gage, was born at Pelham, N.H., April 20, 1835. His mother's maiden name was Cutter. In early life his time was divided between attending the district school and working on the farm. After reaching thirteen years of age, he was sent at intervals to the academies at New Ipswich, Francestown, Hudson, and to Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. From the latter place he entered Dartmouth College in 1852, where he remained two years. He entered Harvard in the second term of the Junior year of the class of 1856.

After leaving college, he entered the law office of Abbott and Brown, Lowell, Mass., and was admitted to the bar, October, 1858. He then went to St. Louis, Mo., to begin practice, and subsequently removed to Kansas City, Mo. During the Civil War he served for a while in the state militia, opposing General Price's raid into Missouri. In 1862 the governor of Missouri offered him a commission as judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which he declined. For several years he practised law in the firm of Gage and Ladd, and later of Gage, Ladd and Small. He is still in the successful practice of his profession at Kansas City. July 1, 1884, as president of the Missouri Bar Association, he delivered an address at Sweet Springs, Mo., which address has been printed. Some years ago he bought a tract of land in the suburbs of Kansas City, where he has carried on a farm and raised cattle and horses.

He is married, and has one son, John Bailey Gage, about sixteen years of age, and one daughter, Mary Gage, about fourteen years of age.

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John C. Gage

Chas. A. Gambrill

*CHARLES ALEXANDER GAMBRILL died in Philadelphia, Aug. 23, 1885. He was third son of H. Nelson and Eliza [Bamber] Gambrill, was born Oct. 28, 1836, near Woodberry, in Baltimore County, Md. His ancestor, Augustine Gambrill, came to the province in 1732 from Wales, and became a tobacco planter in Anne Arundel County. In the war of the Revolution there were Gambrills in the Maryland line; in 1814 Charles's grandfather was at North Point. Mr. H. N. Gambrill was a pioneer of the cotton duck industry along Jones's Falls, where it built up the town of Woodberry, the most important suburb of Baltimore. Near Woodberry, then but a village, was the school of Mr. John Prentiss (H. U. 1818), where Charles spent six years, and then entered his father's office. He soon formed the wish to go to college, and after a trial of other schools returned to Mr. Prentiss, who prepared him for Harvard. With Morris and Williams he entered the class of 1856 in the Sophomore year. A defect in hearing, which was a constant burden to his sensitive nature, and sometimes the occasion to his less intimate companions of a misunderstanding of his genial and sunny disposition, was an obstacle to the fuller display of his abilities, and of his happy social qualities as well.

Upon graduation Gambrill's services were required in his father's enterprises, and from that time to the end he was a diligent, faithful, and successful manufacturer and merchant, showing a quick and sure understanding and command of business relations, few suspecting that he had sacrificed his own choice of a profession. From the summer of 1859 until the spring of 1861 his business called him to St. Louis; in August, 1861, he became a member of the firm of Wm. E. Hooper & Co.; subsequently the firm style was Gambrill, Sons & Co., owners of the Druid Mills at Woodberry. Of this firm he became the senior upon the death of his father. In the commercial world he had the highest reputation for perfect integrity, justice, and decision of character.

Feb. 4, 1862, Gambrill married Emma L. Hook, of Baltimore County. Beside a daughter, who died in infancy, they had two sons, George Bancroft and Charles le Doux, names which will be recognized as evidence of the warmth and depth of his class attachments. The elder, George, died at boarding school, June 14, 1882; his mother died July 7, 1875. June 28, 1877, Gambrill married Marion L. Coleman, of Albemarle County, Va., who survives him.

*JOHN EDWARD GARDNER died at his home in Exeter, N.H., Aug. 21, 1899. He was born Jan. 13, 1835, in Exeter, son of George and Jane [Lowell] Gardner. He was fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy. While in college he taught a district school in Lancaster, Mass., during one winter. Having originally intended to become a lawyer, he, upon graduation, entered a law office in Exeter, but he soon determined to adopt a business career, and went to Chicago, where he served in a lumber office and then in a banking house.

Upon the death of his father, in 1857, he returned to Exeter to succeed to his father's business, and during the next forty-two years identified himself with the business, official, financial, and educational life of that town, and became one of its most prominent and influential citizens.

For eight years, from 1879 to 1887, he served as treasurer of the town of Exeter. In 1893 he was elected moderator of the town, was re-elected from time to time, and held that office at the time of his death. Since 1895 he had been one of the Board of Police Commissioners of the town. In 1871 he was elected a trustee of the Robinson Female Seminary for six years, and from 1881 had been treasurer of that institution. In 1889 he was chosen treasurer of Phillips Academy, and served six years, until the treasurer's office was removed to Boston. He was for many years a director of the National Granite State Bank, and was a director of the Exeter Banking Company from its organization in 1894 until his death. He had served the First Parish in almost every official capacity.

He had been out of health from chronic prostatitis for some eight years, but his vigorous constitution had not become appreciably undermined until the winter of 1897–98, when he was quite sick for several weeks. He rallied and resumed active duties until July, 1899, when he was again prostrated and confined to his bed until his death.

His father was born in Exeter, and descended from old and influential families of that town. The early home of the Gardners was in Brookline, Mass., where John, grandfather of John E., was born. The grandfather became a hardware merchant in Boston, whence, soon after his marriage, he went to Exeter, and there in time succeeded to the business of his father-in-law, which had been founded in 1770. He was succeeded in turn by his son George, and upon the death, Aug. 13, 1857, of George Gardner, John E.

J. E. Gardner

Gardner, the son of the latter, entered the business under the style of Kelly and Gardner, the firm subsequently becoming Gardner and Hilliard. Thus for one hundred and twenty-nine years the business has been kept in the same family and carried on in the same location. The business has been that of dealers in hardware and other goods, and the house has been a centre of trade over an extended field.

John E. Gardner was married, Jan. 13, 1875, to Miriam Stedman Nightingale, of Boston. Their children are: Perley (H. U. 1898), born Nov. 2, 1875, now a lawyer in Exeter; John E., born Aug. 11, 1882; and George, born July 27, 1888,—who, with their mother, all survived him. There also survived a sister, Elizabeth, distinguished as a painter, who married William Bouguereau, the eminent French painter, and a sister, Miss Maria P. Gardner, of Cambridge, Mass.

An old and respected citizen of Exeter, in speaking of the deceased, says: "We have sustained a many-sided loss. No citizen of our town was brought into close relations with all classes in so many and so important ways, or was the bearer of so many trusts, all of which were honorably fulfilled. He showed little inclination for the ordinary rewards of politics, though no candidate could have polled more votes. His fellow-citizens and endowed institutions showed their confidence in him by intrusting him with offices of high responsibility, without his seeking. His business ability was recognized by all, and his genial manners commended him to rich and poor alike. He knew everybody, and everybody knew and appreciated him. His generosity, freedom from pretence, and quiet humor won for him the heart of many a circle here and elsewhere. He will be universally missed and regretted, and in several important respects it will be hard to fill his place."

As classmates we can say of Gardner that he was one of the most companionable and popular members of our class; that his sober countenance was but a mask for his social disposition and dry wit; by his sunny temperament, good sense, and devoted friendship, he made the social side of our college life very pleasant and memorable; we saw him in after life continually enlarging the circle of his friends and of his influence; he seemed to have no enemies; no one begrudged his success, and he helped brighten the lives of all who knew him.

*EDWARD LEACH GIDDINGS died at home in Beverly, July 28, 1903, after a very brief illness. He was born in Beverly, Mass., July 4, 1835. His father was John Endicott Giddings, a descendant of John Endicott, the first governor of Massachusetts. His mother was Martha Thorndike Leach.

He received his early education at Beverly Academy, then at the Salem Latin School, where he was fitted for college.

After a course at a commercial school, he entered the office of Mr. Lewis Endicott, a merchant of Boston. He then acted as a book-keeper in a dry-goods house for a while, and in 1859 established the firm of Kemble, Giddings & Co., flour and commission merchants.

In the war he was commissioned, Sept. 5, 1862, captain of Co. K, 40th Reg. Mass. Vols., and served actively with his regiment in Virginia, Maryland, South Carolina, and Florida until Feb. 25, 1864, when his health failed him, and he was obliged to resign.

On his return home he became a partner in the house of C. A. Putnam & Co., bankers and brokers, Boston; in 1867 a new firm was formed under the style of Tower, Giddings and Torrey; since 1874 the firm has been Tower, Giddings & Co., bankers.

He served on the school committee in Beverly from 1875, and for many years was chairman of the board; was a trustee of the public library of Beverly for over twenty years; was a director in the Eastern Railroad Company of New Hampshire; was a director of the Beverly Historical Society; and from time to time was appointed by the governor director on behalf of the commonwealth of the Collateral Loan Company.

He was a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion and of the University Club.

Dr. Vaughan wrote of him: "Giddings's lovable nature, his integrity and high sense of honor, made him loved and respected in college and in all relations of after life. He was notably faithful to his trusts and duties, and loyal to his friends, his class, and the College, his native town and his country. The writer speaks from knowledge drawn from an intimate and unbroken friendship of more than half a century, including four years of the close companionship of a college room. The funeral services were conducted under the auspices of the Loyal Legion, and there was a very large attendance of friends and associates in the various relations of life."

Edward L. Giddings

He married, Dec. 28, 1864, Susan Kittredge, daughter of Dr. Ingalls Kittredge, of Beverly.

Their son, Charles Ingalls Giddings, born in Boston, Oct. 3, 1865, was graduated at Harvard in 1887, and had commenced a promising career as a lawyer in Boston when he was drowned, Aug. 17, 1893, at Tuftonborough, N.H., while heroically attempting to rescue a young lad who had fallen from a steamer. Their daughter Madelaine Endicott Giddings, born in Beverly, Dec. 12, 1867, married, Sept. 9, 1903, Dr. L. B. Boutwell, of Boston.

DANIEL ANGELL GLEASON was born in Worcester, Mass., May 9, 1836, son of John Fiske and Maria [Tourtellotte] Gleason. He was fitted for college at the Worcester High School. In 1852 he entered the Freshman class at Yale College. He remained there but one term, and then entered Harvard. While in college, he taught school in the town of Princeton, Mass., and in Charlton, Mass. Before graduation he was elected by his classmates one of the Class Committee.

He taught for three years after graduation as family tutor in Meadville, Pa.; he studied law at the same time, and was admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania. He entered the Cambridge Law School in 1859, and received the degree of LL.B. in 1860; he then entered the law office of Chandler and Shattuck, Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1861, when he began practice on his own account. He occupied a part of his time in annotating law books, among other works editing an edition of Bouvier's Law Dictionary, an edition of Bouvier's Institutes, and an edition of Phillips on Insurance He served as assistant to the attorney-general of the commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1862 and 1863. In 1864 a new plan of taxing corporations was adopted in Massahusetts and he was appointed the first commissioner, serving from 1864 to 1880, and also served as commissioner of corporations from 1870 to 1880. He organized the department on lines which have been followed to the present time. He was elected by the people treasurer and receiver-general of the commonwealth in 1880, and was re-elected for the four succeeding years, the last two years serving under his classmate, Governor Robinson. He was re-elected as long as the state constitution allowed. In 1887 he became treasurer of the Fitchburg Railroad Company, which position he still holds.

From 1864 to 1880 he had occasion to draft many legislative acts afterwards embodied in the statutes, especially those relating to taxation. He drafted the National Bank Tax Act now in force. In 1870 he devised the arrangement for organizing manufacturing and other like trading corporations, and codified the provisions of law particularly relating to them.

While treasurer of the commonwealth, he urgently advocated the measures for terminating the state's ownership of railroad property, and drew most of the acts which authorized the accomplishment of that purpose, including the sale by the State of its interest in the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac Tunnel. During

Paul A. Gleason

these years he had occasion to make addresses before committees of the legislature on the subject of taxation, railroads, etc., many of which were printed.

He was a member of the school committee of Medford from 1864 to 1885, and chairman from 1867 to 1885. In 1886 a new schoolhouse in West Medford was named in his honor the Gleason School. He was one of the commissioners to build the water works of the town, and was for several years a member of the water board and its chairman; has been a trustee of the Medford Savings Bank since its organization in 1869, and has been its president since 1901; for many years he took an active interest in municipal matters of the town of Medford, and has served on many special committees.

He is a member of the Union Club of Boston, the Bostonian Society, the American Statistical Association, and the New England Historical Genealogical Society.

He was married, Jan. 7, 1863, to Anne Louisa Hall, daughter of Richard Hall.

Their children are: Hall Gleason, born June 18, 1865; Sidney Gleason (H. U. 1888), born Sept. 30, 1866, employed in the banking house of Kidder, Peabody & Co. (married to Marion R. Stanwood); Elizabeth Gleason, born Nov. 4, 1869 (married to Edward Turner Bigelow); Anne Gleason, born March 21, 1871; and Charles Bemis Gleason (H. U. 1894, LL.B. 1897), born Sept. 9, 1872, a lawyer practising in Boston.

*JAMES BRADSTREET GREENOUGH died in Cambridge, Oct. 11, 1901. He was born May 4, 1833, in Portland, Me., son of James and Catherine [Greenough] Greenough. His father having removed to Boston, he received his college preparatory training at the Boston Latin School. As weakness had affected his eyes, he was obliged for a time to refrain from further study, and upon leaving the Latin School he became a clerk in a wholesale dry-goods house in Boston. He did not find this occupation congenial, and, having decided to enter college, he studied under a private tutor, James M. Chase (H. U. 1850), for three months, and entered Harvard in 1852. He was elected by his classmates orator for Class Day, June 20, 1856.

Upon graduation he entered the Cambridge Law School, and after staying there one term removed to Marshall, Mich., where his father and brother had business interests, and entered the law office of Brown and Van Arman, and in due time was admitted to the Michigan bar. In October, 1858, he succeeded Mr. Van Arman, and a new firm was formed under the style of Brown and Greenough. This firm was afterwards dissolved, and he continued alone in the practice of law till 1865. He had become quite interested in his Western home, had been Fourth of July orator, had received some minor appointments, and was getting well launched in professional life when he made a journey to Europe in 1864. Soon after his return to the West, having from time to time received suggestions that his services would be acceptable in Cambridge, and feeling that a literary or pedagogic life would be more congenial to his tastes, he abandoned the law, and accepted the position of tutor and began his real life-work in Latin at Harvard in September, 1865. Subsequently he became assistant professor in Latin in 1873, and on May 23, 1883, he was appointed professor of Latin in Harvard University, which position he held till his death.

He was the first among the college faculty to promote the collegiate instruction of women at Harvard, and became in 1882 one of the first directors of the society which established what is now Radcliffe College, and he prepared the scheme for its foundation, and long continued to be a teacher in the same. It is said that he was the first to employ the phrase "Harvard Annex," by which the college was at first popularly known.

Besides his college work he wrote much, writing and editing classical text-books for school and college use, and writing various articles on classical subjects for periodicals and transactions of learned societies. It was due to his personal efforts that his class-

Jas. B. Greenough

mates contributed to the college a fund sufficient to insure the continuous publication of the "Harvard Studies in Classical Philology" of which periodical he was one of the editors, and to which he made frequent contributions.

One of his earliest contributions to classical learning, his "Analysis of the Latin Subjunctive," published in 1870, is held to have been the first clear application to Latin syntax of principles now regarded as fundamental.

The most widely known of his text-books is Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar, which has passed through many editions since 1872, and continues to be a standard work. Among other publications of Ginn & Co., which he edited either alone or in connection with others, are editions of Cæsar, Cicero, Virgil, Horace, and Livy. In the preparation of his last edition of Cæsar he made a special journey to Europe in the winter of 1896–97, following in his travels the course of Cæsar's campaigns in Gaul.

To his enthusiasm, direction, and aid the University was greatly indebted for the success of the Latin play, the "Phormio" of Terence, given in April, 1894. Among his minor classical writings which have been printed may be mentioned a Latin version of Professor Lane's "Lone Fish Ball," a Latin poem on the death of Professor F. D. Allen, and a Latin Hymn for Commencement, which was sung at the twenty-fifth anniversary of our graduation.

He entertained himself and his friends from time to time by writing plays for private acting, and among those which have been published may be mentioned "The Queen of Hearts" and "The Blackbirds." His classmates know how often he has contributed verses for their gatherings.

An associate wrote of him soon after his death: "Greenough had a rare capacity for friendship, and few men have had so many friends. He was the most entertaining of companions, and the warmth and openness of his nature attached to him those whom the charm of his intense and vivacious personality attracted. Intellectually he had that indefinable touch which we call genius. His mind was at once discursive and logical. He jumped from point to point, from subject to subject, with an agility that often left the hearer breathless in the attempt to follow him. Yet he could always supply—to order—the logical stages through which his thought had passed. His discursiveness (of which he was quite aware) was in fact one of his strongest points, for it was con-

trolled by a combination of logical keenness and historical imagination which are seldom found united. The rapidity of his mental processes was prodigious,—but not more remarkable than the slow, minute patience with which he analyzed an idea or a construction. His intellectual curiosity was insatiable, and he communicated some part of his enthusiasm to all who came under his influence. He held strong opinions,—he was accustomed to say that "nothing steadies a man like a few good sound prejudices,'—but he was ever ready to revise his views. Indeed, he had an almost consistent habit of disregarding his general theories when these seemed likely to work injustice to any particular person. Generous recognition of merit in others was one of his most marked characteristics.

"Physically strong and active, he was fond of out-of-door life. He delighted in the woods and mountains, and spent much of his time in camp on the Canadian seigniory which belonged to him and his elder brother. Vigor and energy were essential qualities of his nature. It semed impossible that he should ever grow old."

He held the Harvard College degree of A.B., with which he was well satisfied, and which he did not seek to enlarge. He was a member of the American Philological Association, American Dialect Society, Colonial Club, History of Religions Club, and of the Boston Latin School Association, at whose reunion in 1895 he presided with great success.

He was married, Nov. 26, 1860, at Marshall, Mich., to Mary Battey Ketchum, who died July 19, 1893; Dec. 21, 1895, he was married to Harriet Sweetser Jenks, at Allston, Mass. His children are: James Jay Greenough (H. U. 1882), born Sept. 18, 1861, who is married and has children, and is one of the proprietors of Noble and Greenough's School; and Robert Battey Greenough (H. U. 1892), born Nov. 9, 1871, now a surgeon in Boston.

Wm. H. Mack

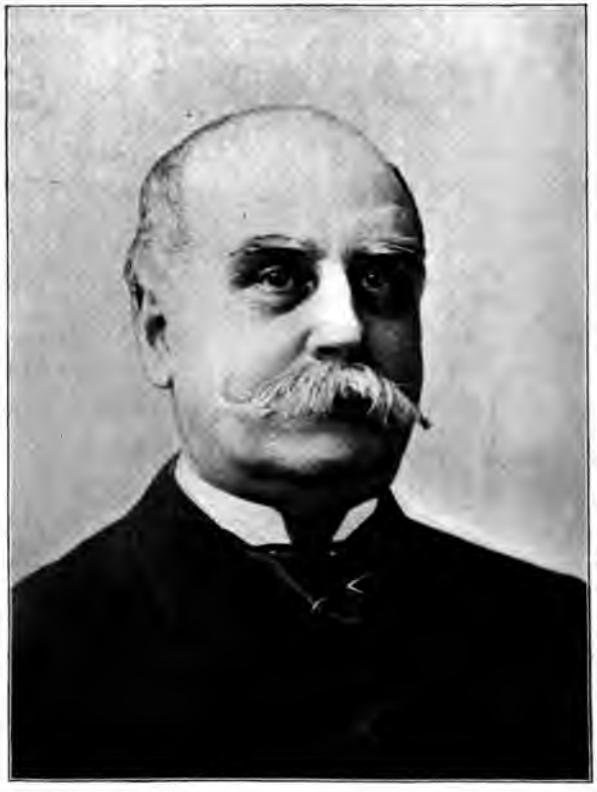
***DANIEL HACK died at Hartford, Conn., April 17, 1864, after a short illness.**

He was son of Christopher Amory and Sarah [Sever] Hack, and was born in Taunton, Mass., Dec. 21, 1834. He was the oldest of three children. His principal instructors, before he entered college, were Samuel Ripley Townsend and Henry B. Wheelwright.

During the winter of his Junior year in college he taught school in Taunton, and was also absent from Cambridge during the greater part of the second term Junior and first term Senior. Rejoining his class in the second term Senior, he graduated in 1856, having at that time the intention of studying law.

He, however, connected himself with the printing business of his father in Taunton; and so remained until he enlisted in the 14th Massachusetts Battery of Artillery, from which he was discharged on account of sickness. After recovering, he went to Hartford, Conn., and enlisted as a private soldier; but, before he had been assigned to any regiment, he was taken sick, and died.

R. Rue. Hall



*ROWLAND MINTURN HALL died at home in New York City, April 16, 1906. He was born in Whitestone, Queens County, N.Y., Sept. 3, 1834. He was the son of David Priestley Hall (H. U. 1820) and Caroline [Minturn] Hall. He was a great grandson of Rev. David Hall of Sutton (Harvard 1724) and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Jonathan and Rebekah (Bulkeley) Prescott. Halls three nephews, sons of his brother David Prescott Hall, are graduates of Harvard, Samuel Prescott Hall (*cum laude* 1893), Henry Marion Hall (1899), and John Howe Hall (1903). His life before entering college, with the exception of a year and a half passed in Vienna, was spent in the city of New York.

After graduation he entered the law office of his father in New York City, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. His father died in 1868, and he then formed a partnership with his brother David Prescott Hall for the practice of law which continued unbroken for thirty years to the death of our classmate. For much the greater part of this time their office was at 31 Pine Street, but had latterly been at 206 Broadway. He was a member of the Harvard Club of New York.

During the war of the Rebellion he served continuously in the 3d Reg. N.Y. Vol. Cavalry, from September, 1861, to August, 1864, being commissioned as quartermaster, Oct. 24, 1861. He was commissioned first lieutenant, January, 1862, and captain, June 12, 1863. He resigned his commission, Aug. 15, 1864. He served in Maryland, North Carolina, and Virginia, and for nearly three years participated in all the very active work of his regiment, being thanked on the field on one occasion by his commanding officer for his gallantry. It was only after the advice of the board of surgeons of his corps, who said that to save his life he must take rest, that he resigned his commission on account of his health.

He never married.

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Thos Halstead

*THOMAS HALSTEAD died suddenly of heart disease, Dec. 24, 1898, at the Broadway Central Hotel, New York City, at which hotel he was living. He was the son of David P. and Jane F. [Moran] Halstead, and was born in New York City, March 27, 1833.

He was fitted for college by a private tutor at Harrison, Westchester County, N.Y., where his parents were then living. He entered Yale College at first, and after remaining there more than a year entered Harvard in the second term of the Sophomore year of the class of 1856.

After graduation from college he entered the law office of Charles O'Conor, New York City; was admitted to the bar in May, 1858; joined the Cambridge Law School, September, 1858, receiving his degree of LL.B. July 20, 1859; and in the fall of 1859 began practice as a lawyer at 69 Wall Street, New York City, where he remained until his death.

He was a trustee of the Union Savings Bank of Westchester County, N.Y., and a director of the Mamaroneck Bank of New York.

He never married. Two sisters and four brothers survive him.

W. G. B. Harding

*MARTIN VAN BUREN HARDING was born on Sept. 13, 1836, near Mobile, Ala. His parents were Edward and Nancy [Denny] Harding. His father was a major in the U.S. army, and at one time commanded the arsenal at Watertown, Mass. He was fitted for college at a boarding school near Pittsburg, Pa.

After graduation he studied law at the office of George B. Hamilton, of Pittsburg, Pa., and on the breaking out of the war in 1861 went to Harrisburg and joined a military organization then being formed by the State of Pennsylvania. He was appointed a lieutenant, and served with his regiment for a year or two, and then was on staff duty in Tennessee until 1864, when he returned to Pennsylvania, and died at Latrobe, Westmoreland County, Pa., Feb. 16, 1865, and was buried at Allegheny Arsenal, near Pittsburg.

He was one of the Class Day Committee of June 20, 1856.

B. M. Harrod

BENJAMIN MORGAN HARROD was born Feb. 19, 1837, in New Orleans, La., son of Charles and Mary [Morgan] Harrod. He attended many private schools in New Orleans, including the grammar school connected with the University of Louisiana, until 1851, when he came North to Flushing, Long Island, where he received private instruction in preparation for college.

After graduating he studied engineering and architecture in New Orleans, and in 1858 entered the service of the United States engineer department for forts, lighthouses, and other public works, and for two years was so occupied with work on the coast from the Mississippi River to the Rio Grande. During this time he had an experience with the yellow fever. He had an office in New Orleans as architect and civil engineer when the Civil War broke out. He enlisted in the Confederate army as a private in Company C, Crescent Rifles; was afterwards commissioned as lieutenant in 1st Regiment Louisiana Artillery; he was subsequently detached on engineer and staff duty, and was finally captain in 2d Regiment Engineer Corps. His service extended over four years and three months, from Fort Jackson to Appomattox. At the close of the war he returned to his profession in New Orleans. Since that time he has done work as a designing, consulting, and supervising civil engineer, also some architecture. Of late years he has been consulting engineer on the sewerage and drainage of New Orleans. In 1877 he was appointed by the governor of Louisana, chief state engineer, which office he held through 1879. In June, 1879, he was appointed by President Hayes one of the civilian members of the Mississippi River Commission. His civilian colleagues on the board at first were James B. Eads and General (afterwards President) Benjamin Harrison. This position he still holds. From 1888 to 1892 he was by election of the City Council engineer of the city of New Orleans and of the New Orleans Levee Board. Recently the Drainage Commission, created to undertake the drainage of New Orleans, appointed him its engineer.

He has been a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers since 1877, was elected a director for 1893-94, vice-president for 1895-96, and then was elected president of the society, and on June 30, 1897, delivered an address at the annual convention of the society held in Quebec, which address has been printed. He is a member of the National Geographic Society, is president of the Mechanics, Dealers, and Lumberman's Exchange of New Orleans, and a member of several social clubs of that city.

He is a member of the Panama Canal Commission. He received the degree of LL.D. from Tulane University, Louisiana, in 1906.

In conferring the degree, President Craighead said:—

"Benjamin Morgan Harrod, civil engineer of the city of New Orleans, of the State of Louisiana, and of the national government; graduate of Harvard fifty years ago; president of the American Society of Civil Engineers; expert specialist and virile, all-round man; friend of Tulane University and of all movements to better this city.

"In deepening a river and now in cutting an isthmus, his work has ever been to bring men closer together in commerce, in friendship, and in mutual helpfulness."

He was married, Dec. 14, 1865, to Harriet Shattuck Uhlhorn, and in September, 1883, to Eugenia Uhlhorn, both daughters of Dr. Charles L. Uhlhorn, of New Orleans.

A. M. Haskell.

*REV. AUGUSTUS MELLEN HASKELL died in Roslindale, Boston, Mass., Feb. 24, 1893. He was born in Poland, Me., Jan. 24, 1832, and was the son of Rufus and Susan [Merrill] Haskell.

He had taught school at Oxford and New Gloucester, Me., before he entered Hebron Academy in 1851 to fit for college. In 1852 he entered Waterville College, and from there in 1855 joined the Senior class at Harvard, graduating in 1856. After graduation he taught for a time in Mr. Stephen H. Weld's private school at Jamaica Plain, and also in the high school at Braintree, Mass. He entered the Divinity School of Harvard University in 1858, graduating in 1861.

Dec. 4, 1861, he married Catharine Woodman, daughter of Moses and Charlotte Ridout Woodman.

He was ordained as pastor of the Independent Congregational Church in Barton Square, Salem, Mass., Jan. 1, 1862.

He was drafted into the U.S. army in 1863, but before doing any service as a private soldier was elected chaplain of the 40th Reg. Mass. Vols., and entered the service in that capacity, Sept. 11, 1863. He resigned his position as chaplain, March 6, 1864.

Resigning his charge at Barton Square, Salem, he was installed as pastor of the Unitarian church in Manchester, N.H., in September, 1866.

Dec. 24, 1867, he was married to his second wife, Anna Johnson, daughter of Samuel Johnson, M.D., of Salem, Mass.

Resigning his pastorate at Manchester in 1869, he was installed as pastor of the First Unitarian Parish in West Roxbury in May, 1870, where he remained till April, 1889, resigning his position on account of ill-health.

While in West Roxbury, he had preached some at Roslindale, and, after closing his pastorate at West Roxbury, acted as pastor at that place (not installed) till February, 1892, when he terminated his work there. He was taken with pneumonia Feb. 19, 1893, and his death was caused by heart failure in the evening of Feb. 24, 1893.

He left a widow and two sons (by his first wife) surviving him. His sons were both fitted for college at the Roxbury Latin School. Mellen W. graduated at Harvard in the class of 1883, received the degree of A.M. at Harvard in 1885, and that of Ph.D. at Göttingen, Germany, in 1889. He became assistant professor of mathematics in the University of California. The second son, Augustus

S., graduated at Harvard in the class of 1887, and received the degree of civil engineer (C.E.) from the Lawrence Scientific School in 1888. He became civil engineer and surveyor in Portland, Ore. He was married, June 16, 1891, to Nina S. Albee, of Boston, by whom he has two daughters, Edith Anna, born April 15, 1891, and Catharine Lucy, born Dec. 4, 1892.

At the funeral of Mr. Haskell, for which the Methodist Society of Roslindale tendered its church building, and which was largely attended by people of all denominations, his classmate, Rev. Charles Noyes, of North Andover, read the Scripture selections, and Rev. Charles F. Dole, of Jamaica Plain, made an address of eulogy.

Mr. Haskell was editor of a Memoir of Samuel Johnson, and of his lectures, essays, and sermons, and also of a volume of his "Oriental Religions."

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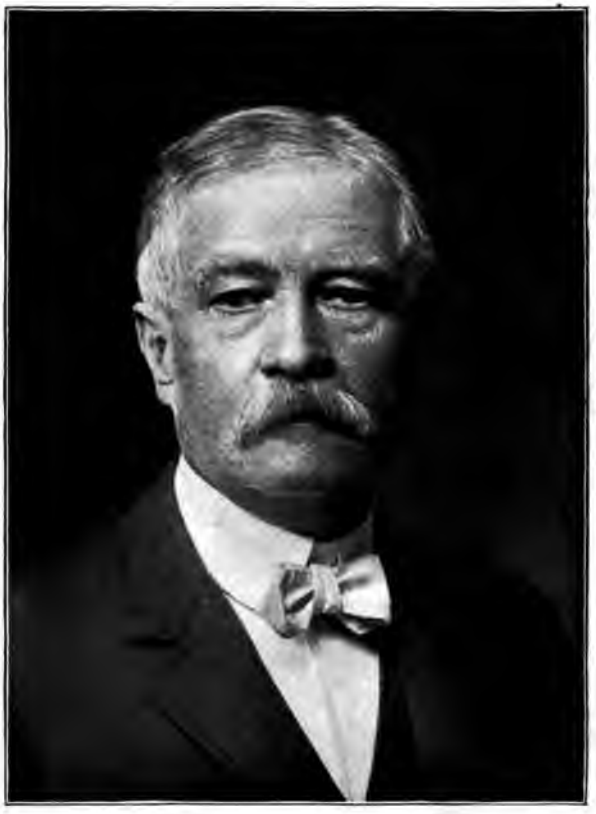
George N. Hadley

*GEORGE WELLS HEALEY, son of Mark and Caroline [Foster] Healey, was born in Boston, Oct. 9, 1834. On his mother's side he was descended from Miles Standish and John Rogers, the martyr. He received his early education in public and private schools in Boston and Lynn, and was fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy and by private tutors.

Upon graduation he joined the Cambridge Law School, and left in 1857. He then entered the law office of C. T. and T. H. Russell, Boston. In 1858 he took a voyage with his classmate, Daland, to India, which resulted in his entering the counting-room of William F. Stearns & Co., of Bombay, and in 1859 he became a partner in that house. In the fall of 1860 he came home on a business visit, and after his return to Bombay in 1861 was appointed American consul at that place, continuing as a partner in what became the house of Stearns, Hobart & Co. After a successful business career he in 1863 relinquished his office as consul, retired from business, and for some years resided in Europe. The last years of his life were divided between Europe and this country, and his health became very much shattered. He died in London, England, Feb. 21, 1887.

He never married.

Edgar B. Holden.



*EDGAR BUCKINGHAM HOLDEN died at home in Albany N.Y. March 26, 1906. He was son of Ezra and Almira [Lincoln] Holden, and was born June 4, 1856.

About a year after graduation from college he entered the store of H. Bazin & Co., dealers in perfumery, Philadelphia; in the summer of 1858 he became a member of the firm of P. B. Spear & Co., importers of perfumery and druggists' articles, Philadelphia. About 1859 he moved to New York, where he was in the business of wholesale perfumery. He was a private in the 7th Reg. N.Y. National Guards at the beginning of the war, and went to Washington with the regiment. On the return of the regiment he served in the paymaster's department and afterwards in the quartermaster's department of the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war. He then went to Cleveland, Ohio, and engaged in the book business.

In 1871 he moved to Albany, being at first connected with the business of John G. White and Son, maltsters, and of late had been secretary and treasurer of the E. W. Howell Company, dealers in coal and wood. In 1903 he gave up business on account of ill health. The progress of his disease (an affection of the heart) restricted him to one floor of his house for the last month of his life.

He was married, July 18, 1867, to Anna White, daughter of John G. and Hannah J. White, of Albany, N.Y.

They had three children: Edgar Buckingham Holden, Jr., born May 6, 1870, who graduated at Cornell with the degree of mechanical and electrical engineer; Helen Antoinette, born Sept. 3, 1873; and Ruth Lincoln, born April 12, 1877.

GEORGE OSGOOD HOLYOKE, son of Dr. Edward Augustus Holyoke (H. U. 1817) and Maria [Osgood] Holyoke, was born in Salem, Mass., Nov. 10, 1834. He is a descendant of Edward Holyoke, who was President of Harvard College from 1737 to 1769.

One hundred and forty years after the birth of President Holyoke in 1689, his eldest son, Dr. Edward Augustus Holyoke (H. U. 1746), the centenarian graduate, died in 1829.

In no other instance, it is believed, have the lives of only two generations of graduates covered so long a period.

Dr. Edward Augustus Holyoke (H. U. 1817) died in 1855, at Syracuse, N.Y., to which place he had removed from Salem in 1853. The early life and education of George Osgood Holyoke were at Salem.

After graduation he taught for a while in Louisville, Ky.; subsequently he entered the commission house of Jowett and Knapp; returned to Boston, January, 1858, and began business as a broker in tobacco; at length removed to New York, forming there the copartnership of Holyoke and Rogers. After being engaged in the tobacco business in New York for several years, he gave up business, and has since resided at West New Brighton, Staten Island, N.Y.

He was married, Oct. 16, 1861, in King's Chapel, Boston, to Jane Wildes Blake, daughter of James Henry Blake. He has one daughter, Marian Holyoke, born Aug. 15, 1877.

Geo. F. Holyoke

*HENRY ZELOTES HOSMER was accidentally drowned in Beloit, Wis., July 18, 1867, aged thirty-three years, lacking thirteen days. He was son of Zelotes and Louisa [Lawrence] Hosmer, and was born in Boston, Aug. 1, 1834, but removed with his parents to Cambridge in 1838. He was fitted for college at the high school in Cambridge. During his college course he joined the Shepard Congregational Church. Having strong religious principles, he intended to study for the ministry, but weakness of his eyes prevented him from beginning immediately his professional studies, and he temporarily entered the hardware store of his father in Boston, where he remained until March, 1859, when he went to Albion, Mich., to work on a farm for his health; on his way back, in August, 1859, he stopped at Batavia, N.Y., and there taught school awhile. He found that weakness of his eyes and his general health required that he should abandon his intention of studying divinity, and after returning home, in the autumn of 1860, he went again to Michigan, and on the removal of his father to Beloit, Wis., he joined his father's family there, and until the day of his death devoted himself diligently and heartily to agriculture. During the war his heart beat with patriotic ervor, and it was only his father's dependence upon him that prevented his volunteering for three years. As it was, during the summer of 1864 he served in Tennessee as a sergeant in Co. B, 40th Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers.

Henry L. Hosmer

†CHARLES TASKER HOWARD died on Feb. 3, 1902. He was born in Boston, July 22, 1833, son of Benjamin and Harriett [Lang] Howard. His father afterwards removed to Brookline, Mass. He was fitted for college at the private school of Mr. William H. Brooks in Boston. Before graduation he was elected chorister of the class.

Upon graduation he entered the hardware store of Butler, Keith and Hill, Boston; in the summer of 1857 changed to the counting-room of his father, B. Howard and Son, Boston.

Upon the death of his father in 1860, he, with his brother, succeeded to his father's business, under the style of Benjamin Howard's Sons, general commission merchants. In 1871 he became treasurer of the Merrimac Chemical Co., manufacturers of various acids and chemicals.

He was very much interested in music, and for several years was a member of the Apollo Club, and its treasurer.

He was married, Nov. 30, 1859, in Roxbury, Mass., to Jane Wheaton McBurney, daughter of Charles McBurney, Esq.

She died April 13, 1879. July 2, 1885, he was married to Mrs. Jane Marriott Welsh, in Lexington, Mass. He had five children: Allan McBurney Howard, born Dec. 6, 1860, now married; Rosine Howard, born June 27, 1862; Charles Bryant Howard, born Jan. 18, 1866; Philip Barthold Howard (H. U. 1893), born April 20, 1870; and Florence Howard (wife of Henry Brooks), born Feb. 29, 1872.

Chas. T. Howard

John W. Hudson

*JOHN WILLIAMS HUDSON, son of Charles and Martha [Brigham] Hudson, was born in Westminster, Mass., July 10, 1836. His family moved to Lexington, Mass., in 1849, where he attended school until 1851, when he entered Lawrence Academy, Groton. While in college, he at one time taught a district school at Marion, and later at Sudbury, Mass.

After graduation he went to Wayland, Mass., where he taught the high school for about a year, and then a private school or another year, and continued to reside in Wayland, pursuing the study of law in a law office. He entered the Cambridge Law School in 1859, leaving in 1860, after having entered the law office of John C. Dodge, Esq., of Boston.

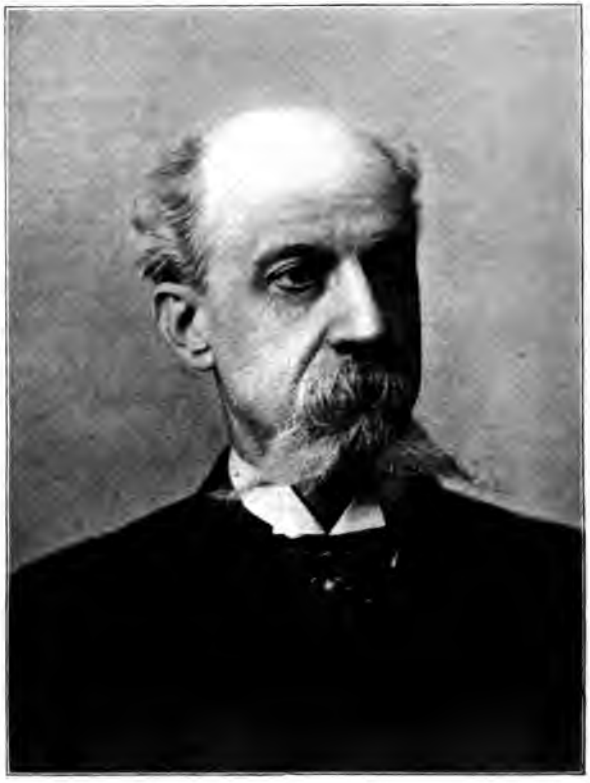
He entered the service as second lieutenant, 35th Reg. Mass. Vols., Aug. 2, 1862, and became first lieutenant, Sept. 18, 1862. He was promoted to captain, April 30, 1863, major, Aug. 16, 1864, lieutenant-colonel, Nov. 14, 1864, and was mustered out June 9, 1865.

He then resumed his connection with the law office of Mr. Dodge, residing with his father at Lexington, where he died, June 1, 1872, of Bright's disease. He married a daughter of Judge Mellen, of Wayland, who survived him.

During the war he took part in many battles, and earned his promotions by bravery and merit. He was often called upon to serve as judge advocate in court-martials on account of his legal abilities.

He took a lively interest in town affairs, having been two years on the Board of Selectmen and two years on the school committee.

Charles Hunt



CARLETON HUNT, son of Dr. Thomas and Aglaié [Carleton] Hunt, was born in New Orleans, La., Jan. 1, 1836. His father was for many years professor of physiology and pathology in the medical department of the University of Louisiana. His mother was a daughter of Henry Carleton, one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. He was taught at home until he was thirteen years of age, when he entered the grammar school attached to the University of Louisiana. Here he prepared for college and entered Harvard College in the class of 1856, at the second term of the Sophomore year.

After graduation he studied law, and received the degree of LL.B. at the University of Louisiana in 1858. He also studied at the same time in the law office of William H. Hunt and Denégre, of New Orleans, and was admitted to the Louisiana bar. He then began the practice of law in New Orleans.

In January, 1861, Louisiana withdrew from the Union, and her whole population was in arms. In the following April he was commissioned first lieutenant of artillery in a regular regiment raised by the State, with Harrod as second lieutenant in the same regiment. He resigned his commission in August, 1862. After July, 1862, he lived at different times in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, but after the close of the war returned to New Orleans, resuming the practice of law, and soon becoming actively engaged in it. His father, Dr. Thomas Hunt, was instrumental in establishing the University of Louisiana, now called Tulane University, and was then its president, and accordingly the son soon became deeply interested in the work of that institution. From 1866 until he became a member of the Law Faculty, he was by appointment of the governor a member of the Board of Administrators. He was early appointed by the Supreme Court on the committee to examine candidates for admission to the bar. This appointment has been repeated, and he has since stood at the head of the committee.

About January, 1867, he became counsel of the Union Bank of Louisiana, now the Union National Bank of New Orleans. This position he has continued to hold by repeated elections, until now he is the oldest bank attorney in the city of New Orleans.

His association as administrator with the University of Louisiana was followed by his appointment in 1869 as professor of admiralty and international law in the Law School. This position he held for nine years. On concluding that term of service he was

transferred to the chair of civil law, and taught this branch of jurisprudence until he resigned in 1883, having been elected in the fall of 1882 a member of the Forty-eighth Congress. As he approached the close of his service as professor of civil law, the government of the university recognized his services of years by conferring on him in 1880 the degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1879 he was tendered by Governor Wiltz the office of associate justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, an office which had once been held by his grandfather, Henry Carleton, but he preferred to continue the pursuit of teaching. Later, he was appointed by the governor commissioner to represent Louisiana in the International Exhibition, to take place in 1883.

When he resigned his office in the university in 1883, he had been a professor therein some fourteen years, during nine of which he had been dean of the Law Faculty.

Shortly before he retired from the Law School he joined in the plan of some eminent members of the bar, at a meeting held at Saratoga, N.Y., to establish the American Bar Association. He was chairman of the committee which reported the constitution of the association and brought about its organization, and became chairman of the Committee on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar. In the latter capacity he made for the committee the report on this subject of August, 1879, which report was published, and which Professor Langdell of Harvard said had raised the standard of legal education.

He was elected to Congress in the fall of 1882 from the First Congressional District of Louisiana, and served throughout the Forty-eighth Congress. While in the House, he served on the Committee on American Shipping, on the Committee on Banking and Currency, and delivered before the House a speech on the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, and also speeches on subsidies to steamships, the French spoliation claims, and other subjects.

After leaving the House, he returned to New Orleans and the practice of the law. On the election in 1888 of a reform municipal government for the city of New Orleans, he became city attorney or corporation counsel, being unanimously elected by the City Council. As such, he argued before the Supreme Court of the United States the important case of Peake *vs.* New Orleans, 139 U. S. 349, which involved the liability of the city for a large outlay on account of warrants issued for drainage purposes, and received

the thanks of the City Council for his success in this case. This position as city attorney he held for four years. He still continues the practice of law in New Orleans.

He was married in New Orleans, Dec. 24, 1860, to Elizabeth Louise Georgine Cammack, only daughter of Robert C. Cammack, of New Orleans.

Their oldest son, Thomas Hunt, was born Sept. 8, 1866, fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, was graduated from Harvard in 1887, and from the Harvard Law School in 1890; he is a practising member of the Boston bar, is married, and resides in Cambridge. The second son, Edward Livingston Hunt, was born Feb. 2, 1871, fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, was graduated from Harvard in 1893, and from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1896; he has lately been house physician at St. Luke's Hospital, New York. The youngest son, Robert Hunt, was born Aug. 7, 1876, was fitted for college at Brown and Nichols School at Cambridge, Mass., and graduated in the class of 1900 at Harvard.

BENJAMIN BUSSEY HUNTOON, son of Rev. Benjamin and Susan Mehitabel [Pettingill] Huntoon, was born in Milton, Mass., Jan. 30, 1836. He was prepared for college at Phillips Andover Academy.

In October, 1856, he went to Versailles, Ky., and taught in the family of Mr. C. D. Bright, studying medicine at the same time; and in the fall of 1857 he opened a private school for boys at Louisville, Ky., which he continued to manage until 1871. During the war, from 1861 to 1862, he was a private in Captains Webster's and Gardner's Co. A of 1st Regiment of Home Guards. In 1871 he was appointed superintendent of the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind, and in the same year was also made the superintendent of the American Printing House for the Blind.

He was literary editor of the "Courier-Journal" from 1870 to 1878; examiner of teachers of the public schools of Louisville from 1858 to 1895, and president of the Harvard Club of Louisville from 1891 to 1895. He is a member of the Association of the Educators of the Blind, of the Conversation Club, a social club of Louisville, and also of the Filson Club, a historical society. He still continues to be superintendent of the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind at Louisville, Ky.

In 1874 he edited a book called "The American Speaker," being a collection of pieces for declamation in schools. He has published annual reports concerning the work of the Institution for the Blind.

The American Printing House for the Blind, from the time of its foundation in 1866, has made many improvements and constructed novel apparatus for the instruction of the blind. The improvements that it has made in the art of printing have given it a world-wide reputation. The Hon. Albert S. Willis, in a speech before the House of Representatives of the United States, in January, 1879, said that the inventive genius and unwearying industry of the superintendent of this institution, and his remarkable improvements in the art of printing for the blind, have won for him the exceptional praise of teachers of the blind in both Europe and America.

He was married Aug. 14, 1860, at Hanover, N.H., to Sarah Josephine Huntoon, daughter of John Huntoon. They have one daughter, Mary Josephine Huntoon, born Dec. 9, 1861. She was educated at Hampton College, Louisville, Ky., and was married, April 8, 1885, to Dr. Ap Morgan Vance. They have eight children. Their son Benjamin Morgan Vance (H. U. 1908) is the first grandson of a member of 1856 to enter Harvard.

B. B. Huntoon

Edward C. Huse

*EDWARD CARROLL HUSE died at home in Rockford, Ill., May 14, 1900. He was son of Enoch and Hannah [Woodman] Huse, and was born in Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 20, 1835.

After graduation he taught school for a while in Newburyport; but in the winter of 1857, after his father's death, his family moved West to Racine, Wis. Soon after the position of principal in "Bigfoot" Academy (named for the Indian chief "Bigfoot") was offered him. This position he held until after his marriage in 1858; in July, 1859, he went South, and became superintendent of Public Instruction at Covington, Ky. The breaking out of the war rendered a border State uncongenial to him, and, as his intention to study medicine was formed about this time, in 1861 he went to New York City, remaining there till June, 1863, attending lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The next two years were spent in California, owing to his wife's health. On returning to New York and hospital study, he received the degree of M.D. from the above-mentioned institution, March 8, 1866. Some time after he removed to Rockford, Winnebago Co., Ill., where he remained a practising physician and surgeon till his death.

He wrote a monograph on the "Causes of Fermentation and Mould in Manufacture of Tobacco," illustrated by microscopic plates, published in 1859 in New York; a paper on "Bromides in Epilepsy," published in the "New York Medical Record" in 1867; and an essay on "Anal Fistula and its Treatment without the Knife," published in the same journal in 1869 or 1870. This last was translated into many European medical magazines.

From 1878 to 1882 he was a member of the Rockford Society for Scientific Inquiry. He wrote many essays, among which may be mentioned "The Origin, Evolution, Decay, and Death of Mind," "The Protoplasm of Ideation," and "Some Modern Concepts" (a defence of materialism and the philosophy of Schopenhauèr).

He was married, Aug. 25, 1858, at Sharon, Walworth Co., Wis., to Frances Losee, daughter of Gilbert K. Losee, of New York. She died Nov. 27, 1875. Two of his children died in infancy, and one daughter, Fannie Louise, born Dec. 20, 1862, died in April, 1865. He has two children now living: Fannie W. Huse, born Nov. 19, 1866; and William W. Huse, born Feb. 28, 1870. His daughter married Mr. Fred Sherman, of Walworth, Wis.

John J. Jacobus

JOHN JORDAN JACOBSEN, son of Henry G. and Maria Elizabeth [Boller] Jacobsen, was born May 25, 1834. His father was a native of Denmark, from which country he came when a lad. The maiden name of his grandmother, on his mother's side, was Jordan, and she was of a family well known to those acquainted with the Moravian Church interests of Pennsylvania. After attending various private schools, he was, at the age of nine, sent to a public school, and a year later to the "Central Collegiate Institute," kept by Wm. H. Smith, where he remained for two years. Then he was put under Mr. Horace Morison (H. U. 1837), principal of the private grammar school known as Baltimore College. In January, 1849, he was sent to the boarding school of Mr. John Prentiss (H. U. 1818), at Medfield, near Baltimore. From August, 1849, to May, 1851, he worked as clerk in the counting-house of his father and brother, and then returned to Mr. Prentiss, under whom he was fitted for Harvard.

After graduation he entered the business house of Laurence Thomsen & Co., Baltimore, and continued with this house for about twenty years. Since retiring from business, he has had no active occupation, but has devoted himself to occasional writing and extensive reading. Of late years his eyesight has become much impaired.

His love of the Classics, and of standard English literature, has not abated, and it has been his delight to spend his time in libraries and among books. For the Class Reunion in 1886 he wrote out his reminiscences of his college days and of his several classmates. This communication was written in the original and vivid style which had given him a high literary reputation among his classmates. The classmates present desired to have it printed some day and circulated among the class.

He was married in Baltimore, June 10, 1858, to Rosalie Gill, daughter of Owen Gill. He has three children now living: Ethel Jacobsen, born June 17, 1859, who was graduated at Vassar College in 1879, and is now Mrs. Henry J. Windsor, of Omaha, Neb.; Rosalie Jacobsen, born in January, 1864; and Alfred Wight Jacobsen, born in the spring of 1867, and now married and living in Baltimore. Two sons died when quite young, Gill Jacobsen, born July 6, 1861, who died March 1, 1866, and Alfred Jacobsen, born July 3, 1865, who died Feb. 6, 1866. Both the married children have children of their own.

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Edward Payson Jeffries

*EDWARD PAYSON JEFFRIES died at his residence, The Isthmus, Santa Catalina Island, Cal., March 13, 1906. He was son of Dr. John Jeffries (H. U. 1815) and grandson of Dr. John Jeffries (H. U. 1763), and was born at "Jeffries Point," East Boston, Aug. 1, 1835. His mother was Ann Geyer Amory. He was fitted for college at the Boston Latin School. He was chairman of the Class Day Committee on June 20, 1856.

Upon leaving college, he entered into the business of general merchandise broker, in the firm of Reynolds and Jeffries, in Boston. This firm was dissolved in 1858; but he continued the same business on his own account in Boston. After he gave up business in Boston some forty years ago he went to California, where he became interested in mines and various business enterprises. He was for a time a special agent of the government to the Indians of Southern California, with headquarters at Fort Tejon. Having inherited a taste for that profession from his ancestors, he at length studied medicine, and practised it successfully in several places in Southern California. Of late years, however, his health was poor, and he retired from all active occupations. He lived for some years at Santa Monica Cal., and for nine years at Avalon, Santa Catalina Island, Cal.

A friend who knew him in these later years speaks of him as of scholarly habits, reading and speaking with facility several languages, and, although living a retired life, keenly enjoying the society of friends, kindly and generous to a fault. He died suddenly of apoplexy.

He was married, June 3, 1861, in Roxbury, Mass., to Almira Dorr McBurney, daughter of Charles McBurney. She died in Roxbury, Aug. 2, 1861, of consumption.

Frank H. Johnson

REV. FRANCIS HOWE JOHNSON, son of Samuel and Charlotte A. [Howe] Johnson, was born in Boston, Jan. 15, 1835. When he was eight years of age, he was sent to a boarding school in Brookfield, Mass., remaining there for five years until he went to Phillips Andover Academy, where he was fitted for college.

After graduation he entered the dry-goods house of Lawrence, Stone & Co., of Boston, but in the fall of 1857 he entered Andover Theological Seminary, graduating from there in 1860. He went to Hamilton, Mass., in April of 1861, where he was ordained pastor, remaining there until January, 1863. After spending a year abroad, travelling in Europe and the East, he returned to America in August, 1864, since which time he has devoted himself to a country life interspersed with study, occasional preaching and writing, principally on philosophical subjects. Some of his contributions are as follows: in the "Bibliotheca Sacra" of 1882 and 1883, a series of articles entitled "Positivism as a Working System"; frequent contributions to the "Andover Review" from 1883 to 1891, among which may be mentioned articles on "The Evolution of Conscience," "Co-operative Creation," and "Creation and Salvation"; and in October, 1891, he published a volume composed partly of articles that had appeared in the "Andover Review," entitled "What is Reality? an Inquiry as to the Reasonableness of Natural Religion, and the Naturalness of Revealed Religion." Many reviews of this volume appeared in the papers and magazines of the day.

His winters are spent at Andover Mass., and his summers at Bar Harbor, Mt. Desert, Me.

He was married, June 6, 1867, at Andover, Mass., to Mary A. Dove, daughter of John Dove. She died in February, 1893; Oct. 24, 1894, he married Mary Beach, of New York, daughter of Henry Carrington and Mary C. de Koven Beach.

He has two sons: Grahame Dove Johnson, born Oct. 8, 1871, who was a member of the Harvard class of 1892 until the Senior year, when he joined the Medical School. He is now married. Reginald Mansfield Johnson (H. U. 1898) was born Feb. 5, 1876.

*REV. JESSE HENRY JONES died at home in Halifax, Mass., April 19, 1904. He was son of Charles and Elvira [Holmes] Jones, and was born at Belleville, Ontario, Canada, March 29, 1836. As his father was a minister, he resided in various places, and received instruction under various teachers. He was finally prepared for college at Holland Patent, Oneida County, N.Y., by the Rev. J. W. Bradin, and in 1853 entered the Sophomore class of Hamilton College. After remaining there a year, he went to Williams College, but at the end of his Junior year his father moved to Cambridge, and he entered Harvard in August, 1855.

After graduation he spent some time in New York State, and then went to Battle Creek, Mich., where he farmed and read law. In the fall of 1858 he joined the Andover Theological School. After graduating from the seminary, he was ordained as a minister, May 19, 1861. He was appointed chaplain of the 1st Reg. Mass. Vols., but did not serve long in that capacity. Sept. 24, 1861, he was commissioned captain of Co. I, 60th Reg. N.Y. Vols., and resigned his commission, Jan. 27, 1864. He was married, Sept. 15, 1862, to Clara D. Dodge, daughter of Chester Dodge, of Oswego County, N.Y. From 1865 to 1869 he was pastor at Antwerp, Jefferson County, N.Y.; from 1869 to 1871 at Natick, Mass.; from 1871 to 1873 at East Abington (now Rockland), Mass.; from 1874 to 1880 at North Abington, Mass.; from 1881 to 1882 at Schroon Lake, N.Y.; and from 1882 to 1890 at North Abington, Mass. From that time he was without a charge, and last lived at Halifax, Mass.

In 1876 he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from North Abington, Mass.

From 1882 he was the editor of the "North Abington Public"; at an earlier time he was the editor of "The Equity," a monthly journal of Christian Labor Reforms, and of the "Labor Balance," a quarterly published in 1877 and 1878.

He was a member of the Knights of Labor from 1884 to 1890, serving in that body as Master Workman, Worthy Foreman, Recording Secretary, and as delegate to the National Assembly at Richmond, Va. Likewise he was a member of the "Society for the Suppression of Vice," and of the "Institute of Christian Mutualism."

He delivered many addresses on labor reforms before the Knights of Labor and elsewhere, was one of the speakers at a meeting held in 1884 in Faneuil Hall to commemorate the name of Wendell

Jesse Henry Jones

Phillips, and delivered the Memorial Day oration at Rockland in 1876.

His writings were numerous. Among them may be mentioned a volume published in 1865, entitled, "Know the Truth, a critique on the Hamiltonian theory of limitation"; "The Kingdom of Heaven," a religious, historical, and ethical work published in 1871; several tracts, especially "The New Shorter Catechism," "Holy Marriage," and "Scientific Marriage," besides a score or more of poems. In addition may be cited an article in the "International Review" for July, 1880, on "The Labor Problem from the Labor Reform Side." In 1897 he edited and published an unpublished speech of Wendell Phillips, under the title of "His Last Battle." His writings on social questions have attracted the attention and commendation of the Russian reformer, Count Tolstoï.

DAVID PULSIFER KIMBALL, son of David and Augusta [Blanchard] Kimball, was born in Boston, Sept. 30, 1833. At the age of eleven he was graduated from the Phillips Grammar School of Boston, receiving a Franklin medal for scholarship there, and five years later he received a second medal on his graduation from the Boston Latin School. Although he was ready to enter college in 1850, his father decided to postpone his college course for some time, owing to his youth and small stature, so the next few months were spent on a farm in New Hampshire, followed by an eighteen months' trip to Europe. Thus he entered Harvard in 1852. From the beginning to the end of his college course he was at the head of the rank list of his class.

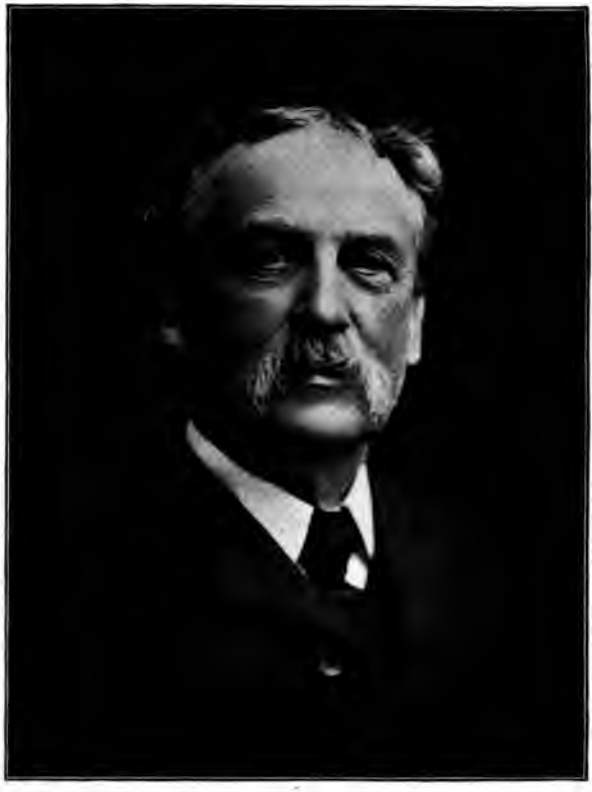
In September, 1856, he commenced the study of law with George H. Preston, Esq., of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in December, 1857. He practised law in Boston from that time until 1873.

In 1861 he was elected a member of the school committee of the city of Boston, and held the position for two years; he has also served for two years in the Common Council of Boston.

In 1873 he gave up the active practice of law, and since that time he has been connected with railroads as director or treasurer or both, and has devoted his energies to extensive business affairs. He was appointed a state director of the Fitchburg Railroad Company by the governor in 1887, which position he resigned in 1897 to go abroad. In 1890 he was also elected a director of the Boston and Maine Railroad. His railroad interests have not been confined to the East, but he has occupied many important positions on Western boards, having been a director in the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company since 1885; one of the committee of preferred stockholders of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company; treasurer of both the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River railroads, of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad, and also treasurer of the Iowa Railroad Land Company. In 1887 he was appointed trustee to receive the stock of the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad Company at its consolidation with the Illinois Central.

He has been a director in the American Loan and Trust Company of Boston since its organization. In 1886 he was appointed by the governor a trustee of the Massachusetts General Hospital, which position he still holds.

D. P. Kimball



In 1885 he endowed two scholarships at Harvard, to be known as "the scholarships of the class of 1856.'

He is a member of the St. Botolph and University clubs of Boston.

He was married in Salem, Mass., Sept. 30, 1858, to Clara Millett Bertram, daughter of John Bertram.

They have three children living: Clara B. Kimball, born Sept. 3, 1860, and married, Nov. 22, 1883, to David M. Little; David Kimball (H. U. 1893), born July 7, 1870; and Katherine Preston Kimball, born Oct. 23, 1874, and married, Oct. 29, 1895, to John Hasson Rhoades, Jr., of New York (H. U. 1892). The oldest son, John Bertram Kimball, died in youth. In memory of this son Mrs. Kimball made a gift in 1898 of $50,000 to Radcliffe College, to build a hall of residence, to be called Bertram Hall.

HOLWORTHY HALL

*THOMAS KINNICUTT was born in Worcester, Mass., July 13, 1835, son of Judge Thomas Kinnicutt, formerly judge of probate of Worcester County. His mother's maiden name was Burling, and she was originally from Mississippi. In early youth he had severe sicknesses and was of delicate health, and when sixteen years old had become partially deaf.

In his Senior year at college his classmates elected him a member of the Class Committee. After graduation and a voyage to the East, he studied law at Worcester, entered the Cambridge Law School, March 5, 1859, and received the degree of LL.B. in 1860. While there, he gained the first prize for a legal essay. He practised law in Worcester until February, 1862, when, supposing that he had secured a commission in the 15th Mass. Vols., he procured a military outfit and reported to the colonel of the regiment in the South, where he learned that he had not received the commission, as all the vacancies had been filled. Returning to Worcester, he took the place of the secretary of the Bay State Fire Insurance Company while that officer was absent in the army. In April, 1864, he went to New York to engage in the tobacco commission business. In 1879 consumption had apparently developed in his system, and he relinquished business and spent the summer and winter in the highlands of Princeton, Mass. Then it appeared that he also had a spinal trouble, which in time rendered him very infirm. He passed his time between Worcester and Princeton, gradually becoming more and more helpless, until he returned to Worcester in October, 1881, to remain until his death on Jan. 21, 1882. He left surviving him a sister, Harriet Burling Kinnicutt, who died Dec. 29, 1890.

Colonel John D. Washburn (H. U. 1853), says: "Those who knew him at the university remember him as among the most popular of his class, always welcomed by the most desirable associates, dignified in his relations to the Faculty, and a great favorite among all lovers of intellectual accomplishments and refinement of nature. Afterwards, in the best society of the metropolis, he was a welcome guest. At social boards, where learning and refinement sat, he had his recognized and frequent place. His college song, and his story of quaint and significant humor, were requisite to the completeness of many an entertainment. All recall his sunny, affectionate temper and disposition, and his unselfish companionship, and even to the last have not ceased to call him by the most familiar names whenever they have met him, or spoken of him when absent."

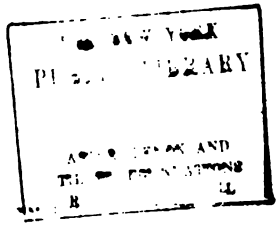
*ALBERT GALLATIN LAWRENCE was born in New York City, April 14, 1836, son of the late Hon. William Beach Lawrence, of Newport, R.I. His mother's maiden name was Gracie.

Upon graduation he joined the Cambridge Law School, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1858. In 1859 he went to Europe; in 1860 was attaché to the American legation in Vienna. Returning in 1861, he practised law in New York City. In September, 1862, he joined the staff of General Stahl as aide-de-camp, and took part in numerous raids and reconnaissances. In December he was mustered into the service as captain, and detailed as aide-de-camp. In May, 1863, he resigned to accept the position of major in a new New York regiment. In 1864 he was in General Butler's department, organizing some of the colored cavalry regiments. He was then assigned as aide on the staff of General "Baldy" Smith, with whom he was at the battle of Cold Harbor and other engagements. He then served on other staffs, and was in nearly all the engagements near Petersburg. While on the staff of General Ames, he joined in the assault and capture of Fort Fisher, N.C., Jan. 15, 1865, and lost his left arm below the elbow, besides being otherwise wounded. He was made brevet lieutenant-colonel to date from Jan. 15, 1865, and received the thanks of the legislature of Rhode Island; he was afterwards made brevet colonel and brevet brigadier-general.

In 1866 he was appointed minister resident at Costa Rica, but having taken part, while in this country, in a duel near Washington, D.C., he was recalled by the President.

In 1875 he served on a commission to treat with the Sioux for the relinquishment of the Black Hills, and in 1877 he was appointed one of the three commissioners to treat with Sitting Bull. The last years of his life he divided his time between New York and Newport. While on his way South he was taken sick with pneumonia in New York City, and there died, Jan. 1, 1887.

He married Eva, daughter of Colonel Joseph H. Taylor, U.S.A., and the widow of Colonel Kingsbury. Subsequently, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence were divorced. A daughter died before him, and one daughter survived him, living in Germany.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GEORGE COFFIN LITTLE, son of Charles Coffin and Sarah Anne [Hilliard] Little, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 20, 1834. He attended various private schools in Cambridge, and was fitted for college at the Hopkins Classical School.

Before graduating from college, he went to Europe for the sake of his health, and received his degree of A.B. in 1857. In 1857 he studied for one term in the Law School at Cambridge, but gave up study for a while on account of his health. In December, 1859, he entered the law office of C. T. and T. H. Russell, of Boston, and was admitted to the bar in 1862, and began to practise law in Boston. Ill health compelled him to relinquish practice, and he went to New York to live, and there, in February, 1871, he married Sarah P. Houghton, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Houghton of the "Little Church round the Corner." Soon after his marriage he went to Italy to stay for two years, and has ever since that time resided in Europe, of late years in Paris, where he now lives. His daughter, Alice Houghton Little, was born in Italy, March 17, 1872, and died at Mentone, Jan. 11, 1890. Mrs. Little died in Paris, France, in 1901.

In 1896, at the time of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of Cambridge as a city, he wrote out some very interesting reminiscences of Cambridge of the time of his boyhood, which were printed among the documents of that occasion. He has occasionally contributed articles to the English press in Paris on political and other questions.

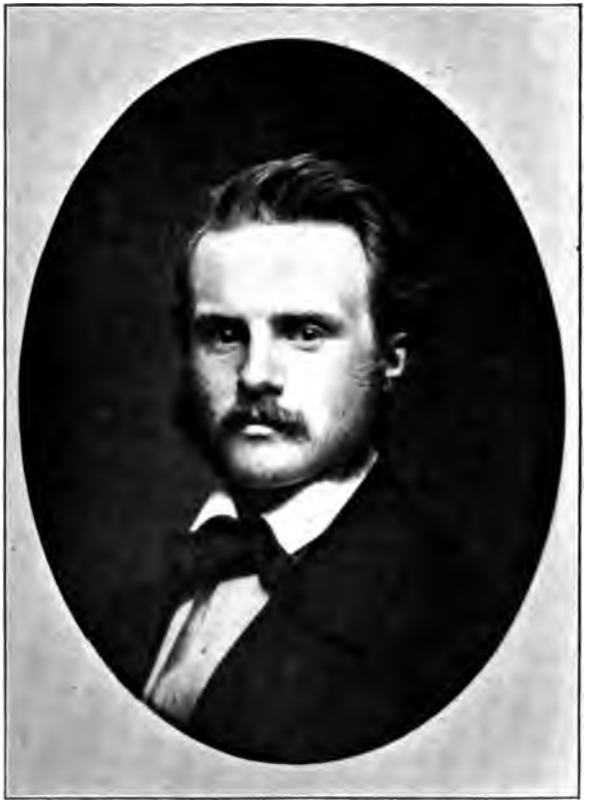
*WILLIAM POWELL MASON died in Vienna, Austria, June 4, 1901. He, while making a tour for rest and recreation, accompanied by his daughter, was taken sick at Vienna, and died after a short illness. He was son of William Powell and Hannah [Rogers] Mason, and was born in Boston, Sept. 7, 1835. He was fitted for college at the Boston Latin School.

After leaving college, he travelled in Europe until 1859; he joined the Cambridge Law School, Nov. 29, 1859, and received the degree of LL.B. in 1861. During the Civil War, with the rank of captain, he was appointed aide-de-camp on General McClellan's staff, Nov. 12, 1861, and resigned, April, 1863.

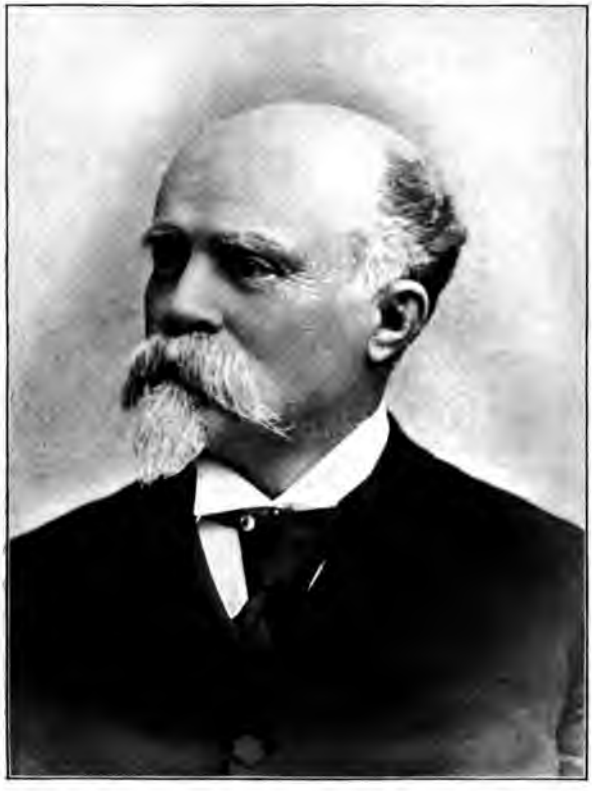
He devoted his time after that to the care of property, and to various business interests. He had been a director and president of many financial corporations. At the time of his death he was or had been recently a director (besides other corporations) of the Merchants National Bank Old Colony Trust Company, Edison Electric Company, Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Lawrence Manufacturing Company, Boston and Lowell Railroad Company, Boston Pier or Long Wharf Corporation, Massachusetts Humane Society, Suffolk Savings Bank.

He resided in winter at 211 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, and had a large estate at Walpole, N.H., where he spent some of his time.

He married, Nov. 24, 1863, Miss Fanny Peabody, daughter of George Peabody, of Salem. She died May 10, 1895. Their daughter, Fanny Peabody Mason, was born Nov. 18, 1864, and their son, William P. Mason, Jr., was born Jan. 30, 1867, and died Oct. 22, 1881.



J. W. Merriam



*JOSEPH WAITE MERRIAM died at Iquique, Chile, March 28, 1900. He was son of Isaac and Jane McLean [Van Derlip] Merriam and was born in Salem, Washington County, N.Y., May 18, 1833. He came to Boston to live in 1841, and in 1847 received a Franklin medal at the Boylston Grammar School. After receiving a second medal at the English High School in 1850, he entered the Boston Latin School, remaining there one year, until the principal, Mr. E. S. Dixwell, resigned his office and established a private school in the city. At this school he was prepared for college.

After graduation he became a tutor in Mr. Dixwell's private school, and subsequently principal of an academy at Argyle, N.Y. During this time he began the study of medicine. In March, 1860, he joined the Harvard Medical School in Boston, likewise resuming teaching in Mr. Dixwell's school. He received the degree of M.D. at the Harvard Medical School in July, 1862, having begun the practice of medicine the preceding May at Attleborough, Mass.

Aug. 14, 1862, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 18th Mass. Vols.; assistant surgeon U.S. Vols., Jan. 7, 1863; brevet captain, U.S. Vols., June 1, 1865; brevet major, U.S. Vols. March 13, 1865; and was mustered out Aug. 2, 1865. The following winter he spent as acting assistant surgeon at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New York Harbor, and the following months in Arizona, acting assistant surgeon of a company of the 14th U.S. Infantry.

In November, 1867, he sailed from San Francisco for Valparaiso, and remained in Chile, practising medicine, until 1870, when he went to Iquique, Peru, and there continued to practise medicine, and married, July 22, 1871, Doña Maria Carlota Romero, youngest daughter of José Romero. He then gave up the practice of medicine and entered into partnership with his father-in-law in the manufacture of nitrate of soda, a business of great importance in Iquique, and carried on upon an enormous scale. After five years of this business they sold out their establishment to the government in accordance with a law of Congress, which made it practically compulsory to do so. They then entered into the silver mining business. On the 7th of November, 1877, he was appointed United States consul at Iquique, which position he held till the time of his death, Iquique now being a part of Chile. His performance of consular duties, and his high personal character, have made him highly respected at Iquique. In 1880 he was appointed dean of the consular corps at Iquique.

He was a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science of Philadelphia, Pa.

His wife died in 1888.

His children are: Sara Luisa Merriam, born June 4, 1872, and died in 1874; Inez Merriam, born Dec. 14, 1873; Sara Luisa, born Aug. 19, 1875, and married Jan. 4, 1894, to Henry David Henderson, of Dundee, Scotland (she has four children); and Richard Merriam, born in 1877, and died in 1879.

Moses Merrill

*MOSES MERRILL died at home in Boston, April 20, 1902. He was son of Washington and Abiah Gile [Kelly] Merrill, and was born in Methuen, Mass., Sept. 14, 1833. He was fitted for college at Phillips Andover Academy, entered Dartmouth in 1852, and joined the class of 1856 at Harvard in June, 1854.

In the spring of 1856, a little while before graduating from Harvard, he was appointed principal of the Shepard Grammar School in Cambridge. In October, 1858, he was appointed usher in the Boston Latin School; sub-master in 1867; master in 1869; and head-master in 1877. In 1879 was granted a leave of absence for six months for the purpose of visiting schools and studying educational methods in England, Scotland, and Germany; and again in 1889–90 he was granted leave of absence for one year on account of poor health, spending the winter in the South.

Upon his return, with health apparently much improved, he resumed his duties in the school, but increasing feebleness compelled a final resignation. From that time his disease, an affection of the heart, became more developed, and confined him to his room for the last two or three weeks of his life. At a meeting of the Boston Latin School Association, April 8, 1902, an excellent portrait was presented to the school, but Merrill was unable to be present. His death removed from our active association another of the members of the class whose life had been wholly spent in the unpretentious discharge of duty. He was a man of well-poised character, of excellent judgment, of most upright integrity and unbending principle. This firmness of character was still consistent with a genial kindliness and regard for others, which, combined with rare executive qualities, made him the ideal head-master of the school to which most of his life was devoted.

He received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from Amherst in 1880, and was made an honorary member of the Harvard Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society in 1884. He has written occasional essays or magazine and newspaper articles.

He has made many addresses before the Latin School graduates at their annual dinners, notably in 1877, 1878, 1881, 1838, and 1892. He contributed to the "Harvard Graduates' Magazine" for April, 1893, one of a series of articles by various head-masters on "Secondary Education."

He was for several years a deacon of the Old South Church of Boston.

He was married in Methuen, Mass., Nov. 26, 1857, to Sarah Ann White, daughter of True Worthy White.

Their children are: George White Merrill (H. U. 1880), born Dec. 1, 1858; John Edward Merrill, born Aug. 14, 1861, and died Oct. 1, 1861; Annie Gertrude Merrill, born Feb. 24, 1863; and Juliette Christie Merrill, born April 15, 1872.

*WASHINGTON HILL MERRITT, son of Erwin and Livina W. [Hathaway] Merritt, was born in Warren, Mass., Nov. 4, 1826. He received his early education at the public schools of Warren, and prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and entered the Sophomore class at Harvard in 1853. While in college, he taught winter school at Leicester, Mass.

After graduation he taught school in Swampscott, Mass.; in the fall of 1859 became teacher of the high school, Malden, Mass., where he remained until July, 1862; in the spring of 1863 he took charge of the high school at East Randolph; and in September, 1863, became principal of the high school at Brighton, where he remained until 1870. For two years he carried on a greenhouse at West Newton, cultivating roses and pinks. After leaving Brighton, he acted as substitute teacher in various places, including Fall River, Eastport, Me., and Cambridge. In 1875 he became principal of the high school at Omaha, Neb., and remained there till July, 1877, when, on account of his health, he decided to relinquish school-teaching.

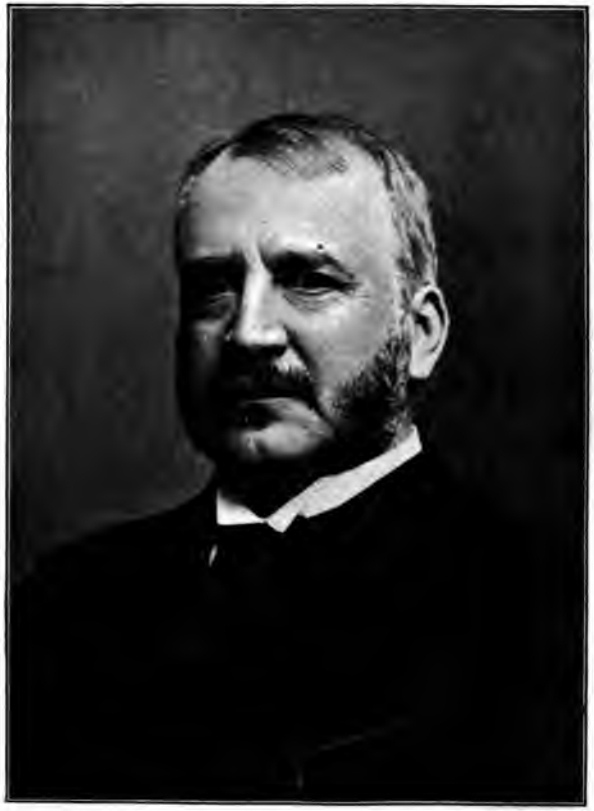
From 1878 he devoted himself to outdoor work, in canvassing for the "Encyclopædia Britannica" and other works, and in later years doing outside work for the "Banker and Tradesman" and "Massachusetts Law Reporter" of Boston.

He lived in Newtonville, Mass., the greater part of the last years of his life. After a year or more of ill-health he was taken sick with typhoid pneumonia, and died in Boston on Feb. 28, 1891.

He was married in Swampscott, Jan. 1, 1857, to Alma Jane Bates, of Leicester, Mass., daughter of John W. Bates, of Leicester. She died May 5, 1867. Their child, Blanche Alma Merritt, was born Aug. 23, 1858. Mr. Merritt thus became entitled to the class cradle, which was presented to him in behalf of the class. This child died Sept. 23, 1859. He was married, Dec. 2, 1879, at Boston, to Susie A. Evans, daughter of Robert and Sarah Cluff Evans, of Boston. His widow survived him.

W. H. Merritt

Thos. L. Morris



THOMAS JOHN MORRIS, son of John Morris, of Ireland, and Sarah Chancellor, of Havre, France, was born in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 24, 1836. His parents had been married in Havre, and had immediately come to this country. His father, having removed from Baltimore to a country seat in the neighborhood of the city, he went at first to a country school. When he was nine years of age, his father died, and his mother went to Baltimore to live, and he was sent to the private boarding school of Mr. John Prentiss, at Medfield, Baltimore County, where he remained nearly seven years. Just before entering Harvard, he came North, and was tutored for a few weeks by Mr. Reginald Heber Chase (H. U. 1852). He entered the Sophomore year of the class of 1856.

A year or so after graduation he entered the law office of his brother, of Hinckley and Morris, Baltimore, and was admitted to the Maryland bar in 1860, and afterwards became a member of that firm. From 1862 to 1866 he served as colonel on the staff of Governor A. W. Bradford, of Maryland. He practised law in Baltimore until 1879, when he was appointed by President Hayes U.S. District Judge for the District of Maryland, as successor to Judge Giles, who had held the office for over twenty-five years. His commission was dated July 1, 1879, and he was sworn in July 15, 1879. His life has ever since been devoted to the duties of that office.

He has been a trustee of the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore since 1890.

He was married, June 10, 1867, in Baltimore, to Sarah Pinkerton Cushing, daughter of Joseph Cushing, Jr. They have one daughter, Josephine Cushing Morris, born Jan. 13, 1878.

He presided at the meeting of the class in Boston, June 23, 1896, held to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the graduation of the class.

BENNETT HUBBARD NASH, son of Joshua and Paulina [Tucker] Nash, was born in New York City, July 6, 1834.

His early education was received in Europe.

After graduation from Harvard he entered the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass., in September, 1856. He continued there until his graduation in August, 1860. In the spring of that year he had been licensed to preach by the Suffolk South Conference in Boston. After leaving the Theological Seminary, he continued his studies at home until the spring of 1866, occasionally preaching in Boston and elsewhere. In the spring of 1866 he received notice that the Corporation of Harvard College would appoint him instructor in the Italian and Spanish languages. He devoted the spring and summer of that year to preparation for his college work, and was duly appointed instructor in Italian and Spanish in July, 1866. He continued in that position until he was appointed assistant professor of Italian and Spanish in September, 1871. In March, 1873, after a severe illness, he went to Europe to restore his health, but took up his college work again in the autumn of that year. In the spring of 1881 he was appointed professor of Italian and Spanish in Harvard College, the duties of which office he discharged until the end of June, 1894, having resigned his professorship in December, 1893. Since that time he has been engaged as trustee and attorney, in the care and management of several estates, and in private studies as time has permitted.

He is a resident Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a member of the Dante Society, American Philological Association, Modern Language Association of America, American Dialect Society, Bostonian Society, Harvard Musical Association, Apollo Club of Boston, St. Botolph Club, Colonial Club of Cambridge, and University Club of Boston, besides being a member of several benevolent associations.

He was married, Feb. 19, 1861, in Boston, Mass., to Mary Pratt Cooke, daughter of Josiah Parsons Cooke. One son, Francis Cooke Nash, was born Nov. 26, 1867, and died in Boston on January 17, 1876.

Frank P. Nash.

FRANCIS PHILIP NASH was born in Florence, Tuscany, Dec. 5, 1836. He is the son of Joshua and Paulina [Tucker] Nash.

He received his early education in Europe.

He was the class supper odist of the class at the Senior supper on June 13, 1856.

After graduation, he entered the Cambridge Law School, and at the close of the first term went to Europe for his health, and resided at Geneva as private tutor; returned in August, 1858, and reentered the Law School, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1859. He then entered the law office of George S. Hale, of Boston, and assisted in the preparation of the U.S. Annual Digest and other legal works; was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1861; then removed to New York and entered the office of David Dudley Field, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1862 and the courts of the United States in 1863.

In May, 1863, he formed a law partnership with Thos. A. Watson (H. U. 1845). Three years later he gave up his practice of law for reasons of health, and was engaged in the business of stock broker for a few months, which business he found to be distasteful.

In June, 1869, he went abroad for study, and remained there until July, 1871. During that time he was elected Hobart Professor of Latin Language and Literature in Hobart College, Geneva, N.Y., and assumed his duties in September, 1871. Here he has been ever since, with an interval of a few years between 1876 and 1882, which was spent in Baltimore.

He was married, April 25, 1867, in Buffalo, N.Y., to Katharine Cleveland Coxe, daughter of Rt. Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, Bishop of Western New York.

His oldest son, Francis Philip, was born in Vienna, Austria, Sept. 23, 1869. He is now a partner in the Dudley Engineering Co., New York City.

The second son, Arthur Cleveland, was born Oct. 21, 1871; graduated from Harvard in 1894; was for one year after graduation in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, studying architecture, and then went to Paris to continue the pursuit of that study.

The third son, Paul Bennett, was born April 28, 1877.

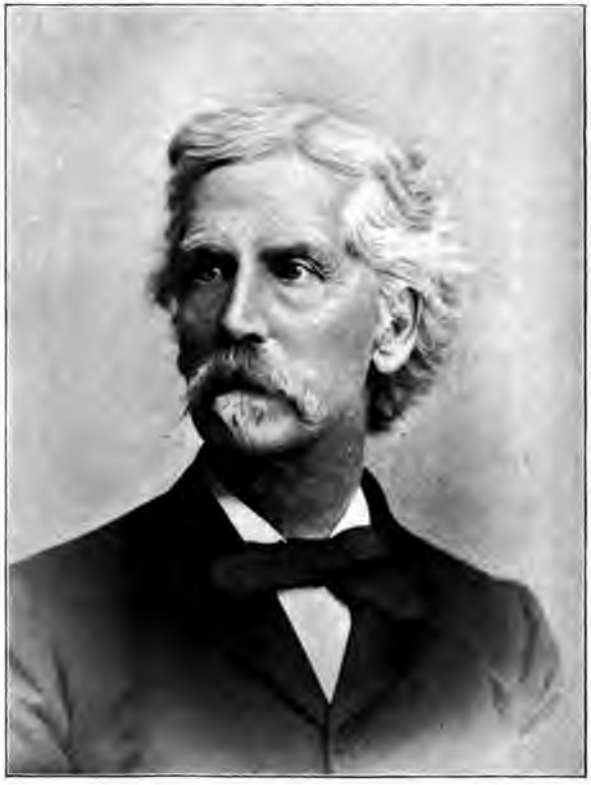
His youngest son, George Tucker, was born March 21, 1879. He died, Jan. 30, 1896, at St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H., after a brilliant course, and was beloved by all who knew him.

Professor Nash received the degrees of A.M. (Harvard, 1866),

L.H.D. (Trinity, 1895), and LL.D. (Union, 1895). He is a senator of the United Chapters of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and was vice-president 1889–1892.

He has been a member of the American Philological Association, American Dialect Society, Harvard Club of New York, University Club of Boston, Kanadasaga Club, Geneva, N.Y., and the Athenæum Club (now extinct) of New York.

He has published "Two Satires of Juvenal, with Notes" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1892); likewise an anonymous translation of the Prayer Book of the American Episcopal Church into the Italian; and for a good many years has contributed to various periodicals, especially the "Nation," a variety of papers, mostly book reviews.



REV. CHARLES NOYES, son of Rev. Dr. George Rapall and Eliza Wheeler [Buttrick] Noyes, was born in Petersham, Mass., Oct. 26, 1835.

He was fitted for college at the Hopkins Classical School of Cambridge, and later at the Cambridge High School. He is the present class chaplain.

After leaving college, he attended the Cambridge Divinity School, from which he was graduated in July, 1859. In January, 1860, he was installed as pastor of the Unitarian Society at Brighton, Mass., but resigned his charge in 1864, owing to ill-health. He served as volunteer nurse at Fredericksburg, Va., after the battle of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, but returned home to accept the position of post chaplain at Galloupe's Island, Boston Harbor, to which he was appointed in May, 1864.

From the time of leaving the United States service, up to the present time, he has been engaged in continuous ministerial work, first in Northfield, Mass., where he was settled until June, 1872. In the mean time, however, he spent the winter of 1868–69 in New Orleans, preaching at the Church of Messiah. The winter of 1875 he was settled in Cincinnati as pastor of the Church of the Redeemer. After that he was for some time at Clinton, Mass., resigning his pastorate there in May, 1882. The winter of 1882–83 he spent preaching at Portland, Ore., and in the spring of 1884 he was installed at North Andover, Mass., where he remained as pastor of the Unitarian Church till the end of August, 1904, when he resigned the active duties of the pastorate, remaining Pastor Emeritus.

He has served at various times on school committees. He has written numerous school reports and addresses, which have appeared in various magazines and papers. In 1895 he delivered an historical address at the 250th anniversary of the founding of the Andover Unitarian Society. He is now a resident of Norwich, Conn.

He was married, Jan. 5, 1860, to Mary L. Hyde, daughter of Isaac Hyde, of Cambridge, Mass. They have had three children: Mary Eliza Noyes, born Dec. 6, 1860, married, Aug. 16, 1882, to E. C. Forbes, of Clinton Mass., and died Oct. 21, 1892, leaving three children; Edith Rapall Noyes, born Aug. 14, 1862, and married, Feb. 23, 1887, to Charles D. White, of Winchendon, Mass.; and George R. Noyes (H. U. 1894), assistant professor of English and Slavic Philology in the University of California.

WILLIAM PARSONS, son of William and Georgiana Brackett [Messer] Parsons, was born in Gloucester, Mass., Oct. 12, 1835. He studied at a preparatory school in Andover, Mass., intending to enter Phillips Academy, but returned to Boston, and entered the Latin School in 1846. After a few months he was sent to Weisse's German Boarding School at Roxbury, where he remained until the breaking up of the school. He then re-entered the Latin School, but after a year, in 1849, joined the private school of Mr. David B. Tower, where he was fitted for college.

After leaving college, he entered the store of Francis Skinner & Co., wholesale dry goods, Boston. He afterwards was in the employ of a dry-goods commission house in New York City. From 1869 to 1875 he was at Charleston, W. Va., where he was interested in a woollen mill, a flour mill, and a steamboat. In 1876 he went to Chicago, and carried on the lumber business in the firm of Parsons and Foster. About 1886 he gave up business, and has since travel ed a good deal on account of his wife's health, particularly in the West. Of late years he has spent the fall, winter, and spring at San Francisco, and the summer at Seattle, Wash.

He was married in Cincinnati, March 9, 1871, to Georgiana Williamson, daughter of William and Lucy Williamson. She died in Seattle, Wash., Aug. 27, 1902.

William Parsons Jr.

*STEPHEN GEORGE PERKINS was killed in the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862, at the age of twenty-six years.

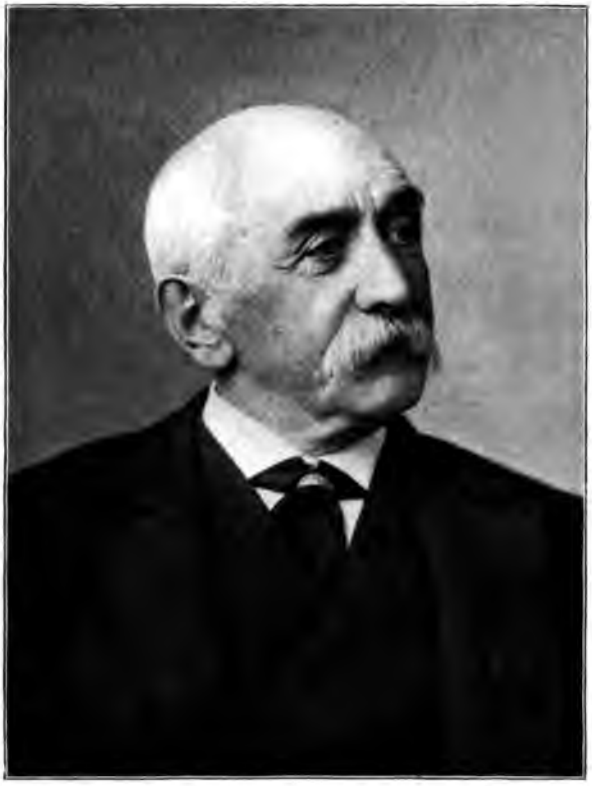
He was the son of Stephen H. and Sarah S. [Sullivan] Perkins; and was born in Boston, Sept. 18, 1835. He was fitted for college partly by Thomas Gamaliel Bradford, and partly by William Parsons Atkinson. After graduation he travelled in Europe; and returned October, 1857. He joined the Cambridge Law School at the March term, 1858; and joined the Scientific School in September, 1859, as a student in mathematics, where he remained until he resolved to devote his services to the cause of the Union. He first received a commission as second lieutenant in Company H, 2d Reg. Mass. Vols.; and July 11, 1862, was commissioned as first lieutenant.

"This bare outline of Perkins's life," writes a classmate who was his intimate friend in college, "is all that he would have wished said of his whole career. Shall we, then, disregard this wish, and try to show the world how his whole life was spent in one search after truth; how he helped to raise his friends to his own high level of thought; how, hating all false sentiment, his nature would sometimes burst through his usual self-control, and show a warmer heart than any of us had; and how, at last, he died as he had lived, fighting for truth and a principle?"

Upon a plain monument on Harvard's athletic grounds, called "Soldiers' Field," is inscribed the name of Stephen George Perkins, as one of those whose "happy memory" is there commemorated. Mr. Henry L. Higginson, in his address upon presenting this field to the University, said:—

"Still another fine, handsome fellow, great oarsman, charming companion, wit, philosopher, who delighted in intellectual pursuits and in his fellow-creatures, whom he watched with his keen eyes, and well understood, was killed in a foolish, bloody battle while stemming the tide of defeat. He was at this time too ill to march, but with other sick officers left the ambulances because he was needed in this fight. No one in our young days did more to mould his mates than Stephen Perkins did."

Francis B. Rice



FRANCIS BLAKE RICE, son of George Tilly and Elizabeth Chandler [Blake] Rice, was born in Worcester, Mass., April 12, 1834. His father was a prominent business man in Worcester, and died in 1866. His mother died in Worcester, April 17, 1890, in her eightieth year.

He was chief marshal of the class on Class Day, June 20, 1856.

After spending one term in the Cambridge Law School, in 1858 he entered into the cotton manufacturing business of his father in Worcester. Aug. 8, 1862, he was commissioned quartermaster of the 36th Reg. Mass. Vols. and resigned, June 25, 1863. After living some years in Worcester, he moved to Boston, and, having retired from business, has there lived of late years.

He was married at Worcester, Jan. 8, 1861, to Georgiana De V. Lincoln, daughter of Captain George Lincoln. She died in 1862.

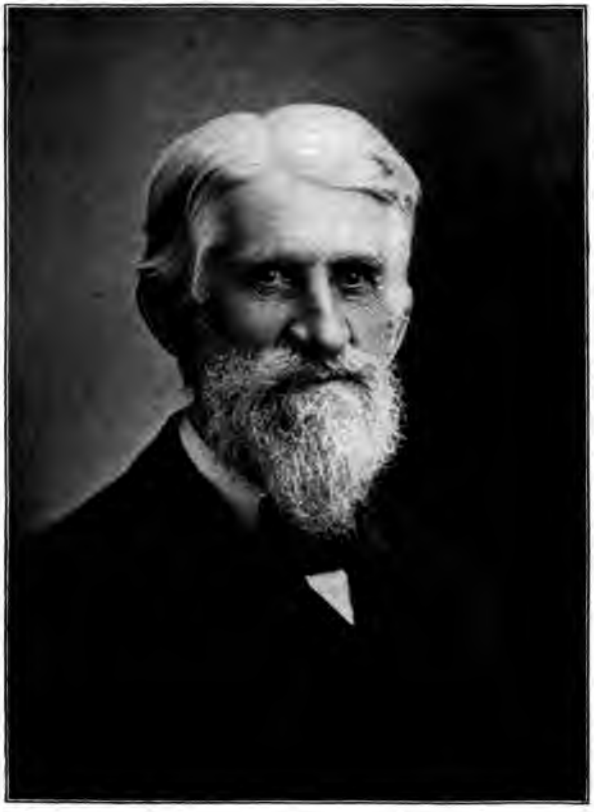
June 25, 1868, in New York, he was married to Sarah Blake Austin, of Boston, daughter of Romeo Austin. His oldest son, Austin Rice, died in Worcester, March 25, 1887, at the age of seventeen years. His daughter, Gertrude Major Rice, was born Sept. 10, 1871; his son, George Tilly Rice, was born in Shanklin, Isle of Wight, England, July 4, 1873; his son, Arthur Waldo Rice, was born in Dieppe, France, July 20, 1875. Both his sons have been in the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard in the classes of 1896 and 1899, respectively.

*JOHN HENRY RICE died at his winter home in Leominster, April 20, 1906, very suddenly of heart failure. He had been an invalid for many years, at times suffering much pain, but the end came without any especial warning. He was son of John Henry and Adaline Berry [Crehore] Rice, and was born in Boston, Sept. 30, 1834. He attended schools in Boston and Roxbury, and boarding schools in Concord, Lunenburg, and Westminster, and was fitted for college at Lawrence Academy in Groton.

After leaving college, he entered the counting-room of William F. Weld & Co., Boston. He soon, however, made a voyage to Cuba, returning in 1857. His health was affected by the climate of Cuba, and he was obliged to refrain from business. As his father lived in Leominster, Mass., he settled there, and at first devoted himself to farming for the sake of his health. There he married, May 3, 1859, Elizabeth Augusta Morse, daughter of Gardner Morse, of that place. He gave up farming in 1864, and his uncertain health obliged him since then to lead a quiet life, though he acted as clerk, book-keeper, or accountant from time to time. He served the town at various times as a member of the school committee, as auditor, and as assessor.

His children are: John Franklin Rice, born June 10, 1860, who married Sterling Duke, of Foxcroft, Me.; they have two children, and are now residents of Waltham; Mary Adaline Rice, born June 12, 1862; Helen Gertrude Rice, born Aug. 2, 1868, married Carl C. French; they live in Somerville; and Edith Agnes Rice, born June 23, 1877, married Harry A. Bascom (Tufts,), a lawyer and judge of the local district court; they have two children, and live in Leominster.

John D. Rice



*PETER RIPLEY died in Winchester, Mass., Aug. 9, 1892. He was son of George and Harriet L. [Souther] Ripley, and was born in Cohasset, Mass., Dec. 31, 1835. In early life he attended school in Boston in the winter, and in Cohasset at other times, and was prepared for college by George H. Fillmore and Rev. E. Q. Sewall, of Cohasset.

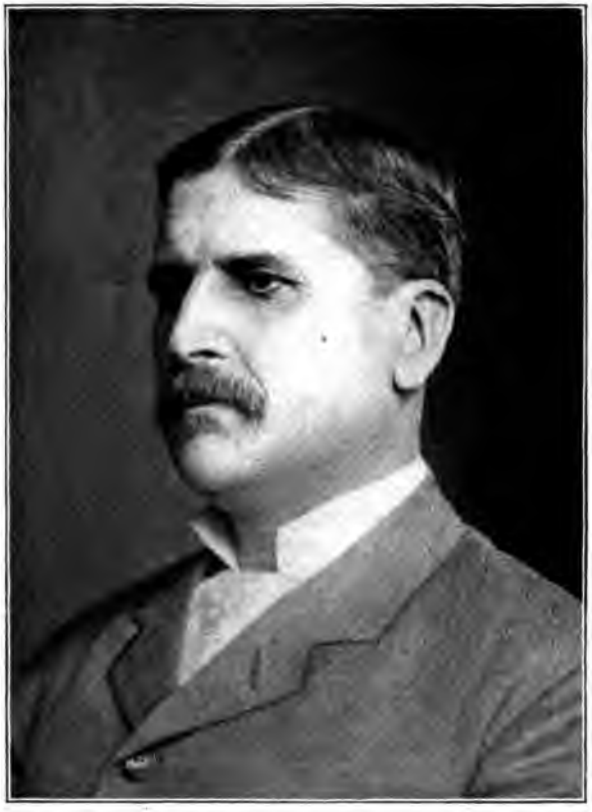
From 1858 to 1860 he taught the high school at Gloucester, Mass. In 1860 he entered the business of wholesale drugs, etc., of his brother-in-law, Mr. John C. Howe, of Howe and French, Boston, in time becoming a partner, and remained in this business till his death. He married, June 2, 1869, Eva M. Metcalf, daughter of Gilbert D. Metcalf, of Boston, who survives him. Their only child, Florence Metcalf Ripley, died Jan. 26, 1881, some two years of age.

In May, 1891, he met with a serious accident while driving in Boston, which led to the breaking up of his health, and, after moving his residence to Winchester, he there died of rheumatism and heart disease.

Besides his widow, he left surviving him five brothers and three sisters, among whom are Mr. Edward F. Ripley, of the Boston National Bank, and Mrs. John C. Howe.

Peter Ripley

Edm R. Robinson



*EDMUND RANDOLPH ROBINSON died of apoplexy at his residence in New York City, July 24, 1896. He was born in Philadelphia, March 5, 1838, the son of Moncure and Charlotte [Randolph] Robinson.

He was prepared for college at the school of John W. Faires in Philadelphia. After graduating at the University of Pennsylvania in 1855, he joined the Harvard class of 1856. In 1857 and 1858 he was attached to the U.S. Legation at Paris. The next two years were spent at the Harvard Law School, where he received the degree of LL.B. in 1860, and he then went to Philadelphia to practise. In 1861 he moved to New York, entered the office of William Curtis Noyes, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1862. Immediately after he became a partner of Henry A. Cram, under the firm name of Cram and Robinson. On Mr. Cram's retirement from the bar, in 1871, he became a member of the law firm of Sanford, Robinson and Woodruff. Mr. Sanford becoming a judge of the Superior Court in 1875, the firm of Robinson and Scribner was formed, and subsequently Robinson, Scribner and Bright. Latterly the firm has been Robinson, Biddle and Ward. He won distinction as a lawyer, and was a member of many clubs and associations, such as the Union, the Knickerbocker, the Century, the Down Town, the Tuxedo, and the Southside Sportsmen's. He was a member of the Bar Association of New York and of the New York State Bar Association, and in 1870 was elected by the Harvard Chapter an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He was a member of the Municipal Civil Service Board of the city of New York from 1884 to 1889, and was also serving as a commissioner on that board at the time of his death, having been reappointed in 1895.

Oct. 3, 1867, he married Augusta, daughter of John and Eleanor Kingsland Jay. He left three children: two daughters, Eleanor Jay Robinson, born Sept. 28, 1869; Augusta Beverley Robinson, born March 21, 1878; and one son, Moncure Robinson, Harvard, 1898, born Feb. 3, 1876.

*GEORGE DEXTER ROBINSON, at first named George Washington Robinson, was born Jan. 20, 1834, in Lexington, Mass. His father, Charles Robinson, son of Jacob and Hannah Robinson, was born in the same town, May 5, 1802, and died May 22, 1886, of paralysis, in his eighty-fifth year. His mother, Mary [Davis] Robinson, daughter of Abel and Lucinda Davis, was born in Concord, Mass., April 25, 1806, and in 1896 was still living, being in her ninetieth year. His father was a farmer, as were nearly all of his male ancestors, so far as known.

In a magazine article of a recent year the assumed prominence of his ancestors in the Revolutionary War was dwelt upon by a writer. But Governor Robinson, with his usual honesty and frankness, once wrote: "It might be reasonably supposed that a native of patriotic Lexington, and the descendant also from two of the oldest families in both Lexington and Concord, would have inherited a little of that patriotism and valor which animated the breasts of those brave and sturdy yeomen who

'fired the shot heard round the world';

but for any deficiencies of these noble qualities in me I could urge in extenuation that history nowhere records that any of my progenitors took any prominent part in the great revolutionary drama."

Between the ages of four and twelve years he attended the district school uninterruptedly. From twelve to fifteen years of age he worked at home on the farm during the summers, and attended school in the winters.

During the year 1850 and a part of 1851 he was a pupil at the Lexington Academy, under the charge of Rev. W. B. Wait and wife. He then entered the Hopkins Classical School of Cambridge, of which Mr. E. B. Whitman was principal, for whom he formed a high regard. He has recorded his sincere gratitude to Mr. Whitman, not only for his untiring exertions as a teacher, but also for his friendly counsels and kind attentions. Until three weeks before the examination of candidates for admission to Harvard College in 1852, he had not the least intimation or expectation of ever entering college. Then Mr. Whitman urged him to pursue a college course, and, also encouraged by his parents and friends, young Robinson ventured to offer himself as a candidate for the Freshman class in July, 1852, and was admitted to the class of 1856. He once wrote: "I cannot omit to express my deepest grat-

itude to my kind and devoted parents, who with difficulty enabled me to enjoy the inestimable blessings and advantages of a collegiate education." During the winters of his Junior and Senior years in college he taught school at the same place in Lexington where in his younger days he was himself a scholar.

In August, 1855, while in college, he had his name changed by act of legislature, June 12, 1855, from George Washington to George Dexter Robinson, as he said, "Not because I desire to disown the father of our country, but because my name was similar to that of another person in Lexington."

He graduated from Harvard with high rank, and became a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. While in college, his intention was to study medicine.

Upon graduation he became principal of the high school at Chicopee, Mass., and so remained until 1865. In March of that year he entered the law office of his brother, Hon. Charles Robinson, Jr., at Charlestown, and was admitted to the bar at Cambridge, March 7, 1866. While teaching he had pursued in part the study of medicine.

He then returned to Chicopee, and commenced there the practice of the law, and thereafter made that town the place of his residence. He was a member of the Unitarian Church in Chicopee, and took great interest in all the work of the church, serving as superintendent of the Sabbath-school, the duties of which office he continued to perform regularly even after he was elected governor.

It was with some reluctance on his own part that he was nominated, in 1873, a representative from Chicopee to the General Court of Massachusetts; he was elected, and served in 1874, and was a member of the Committee on the Judiciary. His ability and fidelity soon gave him prominence in that body.

In 1875 he was elected from Hampden County to the state Senate, and served in 1876, and was chairman of the Judiciary Committee and of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments. He there gained distinction in debate.

Among the twelve members of the legislature who declined free passes from the railroads, Senator Robinson was one.

In 1876, as the Republican candidate, he was elected a representative from the Eleventh Congressional District to serve in the Forty-fifth Congress, by a plurality of over two thousand, though in the preceding campaign the district had been carried by the

Democrats with a plurality of over five thousand. In this canvass he gained his first experience as a speaker "upon the stump." He was afterwards re-elected to the Forty-sixth and also to the Forty-seventh Congress.

After the reapportionment he was elected from the new Twelfth District to serve in the Forty-eighth Congress, but before taking his seat he was, in 1833, nominated by the Republican party as governor, and he entered upon that memorable campaign against General B. F. Butler which resulted in his election. He took his seat in the Forty-eighth Congress, but resigned to enter upon the duties of governor.

He entered the Forty-fifth Congress at its extra session in October, 1877. He showed the same traits of promptness and regularity in attendance and constant devotion to public business that characterized him while serving in the Massachusetts legislature. He applied himself to mastering the machinery of Congressional legislation, and in time became an authority in parliamentary law and one of the ablest of the members as a presiding officer. He began service on some of the minor committees, but his ability at length attracted attention, and he was placed on the Special Committee on the Improvement of the Mississippi River, and afterwards on the Committee of the Judiciary.

On Jan. 16, 1879, he made his first elaborate speech in Congress upon the bill relative to the improvement of the Mississippi River.

He later came to the front rank as a debater on the rules and points of order.

As a member of the Judiciary Committee, in the Forty-sixth Congress, on Feb. 12, 1880, he made an important speech on the Culbertson Court Bill, which bill was designed to limit the jurisdiction of the federal courts. This speech made a strong impression, and was highly praised as an able and powerful defence of the federal courts.

In the same Congress he spoke in defence of Massachusetts in the matter of the reading and writing qualifications for suffrage.

In the Forty-seventh Congress he spoke on May 29, 1882, during the noted filibustering contest over the rules. He always commanded the attention of the House, and took part in many debates over business and practical questions. But his time was mostly devoted to constant work in committees and watching and shaping legislation. He was known as a working member.

E. D. Robinson

At the Republican State Convention, held on Sept. 19, 1883, after an informal ballot for governor, at which Mr. Robinson received 996 votes, Charles Francis Adams, Jr., who received the next highest number (117), moved that Mr Robinson be declared the nominee by acclamation, and Mr. Robinson was unanimously nominated. In accepting the nomination, the candidate declared that the action of the convention had in no wise proceeded out of his seeking or ambition or desire. In later years it was said of him that he never sought an office; and certainly it was at this time universally acknowledged that the nomination had sought the man, and that the man must prove himself of the highest courage and ability and character to win in the fierce contest that was impending.

He delivered seventy-one political addresses in different parts of the State during that canvass. As a rule, he answered each day the points made by his opponent the preceding day, and seldom had occasion to repeat a speech. This campaign gave him a wide reputation throughout the country. He was re-elected governor of Massachusetts in 1884 and 1885, serving three years in all. As governor, he refused to sign the "Salary Grab" Bill, which the legislature sent to him towards the close of the session of 1884. In 1886 he vetoed the bill to give to veterans of the war preference in appointments in state employment without requiring a civil service examination. It was during his administration that the large amount of bonds held by the State in the New York and New England Railroad Company were disposed of by the governor and council, and that the connection of the State with the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and the Hoosac Tunnel was severed.

Great responsibility was thrown upon the governor and his council in these matters, involving the exercise of practical wisdom and a clear understanding of business and financial questions. His classmate, Hon. Daniel A. Gleason, the state treasurer during two of the governor's terms of office, was familiar with these questions, and worked in harmony with the governor to bring about a wise solution of the problems. The governor himself had occasion to show his capacity in mastering difficult and complicated problems, and exhibited his usual firmness and courage in carrying out any plan approved by his deliberate judgment against earnest and weighty opposition.

In his third inaugural address as governor he announced that at the close of the current year, after having completed ten years of

high official service, he should retire from public office to the position and pursuits of the private citizen.

His name had been earnestly considered in connection with the position of United States senator from Massachusetts. When he retired from Congress, he had been seriously considered as a possible candidate for speaker when his party should be in the majority; but he had firmly decided that the obligations he owed to himself and his family required that he should devote himself to the practice of his profession, and he saw no exigency that seemed to call for his further service in official station.

On Nov. 22, 1883, after his first election as governor, his Harvard College classmates tendered him a reception and dinner in Boston in recognition of his recent manly campaign and of his many public services. Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., presided on the occasion.

Governor Robinson's position at that time was expressed in the verses addressed to him at the dinner by a Harvard professor:—

> "In peaceful warfare, victor in debate,
> He stands the foremost in our noble State."

His bodily vigor, established by his early life, and preserved by his simple style of living, was illustrated in the exacting campaign against General Butler in 1883, and by his constant capacity for work throughout life. He was never inclined to lecture others on temperance, but he had occasion to say publicly: "From my boyhood up I have let intoxicating liquors alone, and I have never had any difficulty in this practice in my home or when away on pleasure or on business. There is enough for me in God's good air and water to furnish all the stimulus I want."

At the close of his services as governor he resumed the practice of law, and his office was established in Springfield, Mass. He had many triumphs at the bar,—secured the acquittal of Lizzie Borden in her famous trial for the murder of her parents, and also successfully defended Lincoln W. Randall, of Montague, in his trial for murder. He showed his ability as a lawyer in many other noted cases, was the special counsel for the United States in the Maverick Bank cases, and appeared for the defence in the suit of Gougar against Congressman Elijah A. Morse. He was employed as legislative counsel in several matters of more than common interest, including the Beverly division question and the matter of

the Iron Hall and other benefit associations. Having been relieved from the cares and responsibilities of public office, he enjoyed the advantages of private life and the rewards of a large professional practice.

He was married, Nov. 24, 1859, to Hannah E. Stevens, daughter of William Stevens, of Lexington. She died Sept. 5, 1864. He married again, July 11, 1867, Susan E. Simonds, daughter of Joseph F. Simonds, of Lexington.

His son, Walter Stevens Robinson, was born March 22, 1861, graduated at Amherst College in 1884, married Miss Sarah Homens, of Springfield, and lives in Springfield. He is a lawyer, and was a partner with his father.

His daughter, Annie Florence, was born Oct. 4, 1869, graduated at Smith College in 1891, and is the wife of Herbert W. Wright, of Springfield.

Ex-Governor Robinson had received the degrees of A.B. (Harvard 1856), A.M. (Harvard 1859), LL.D. (Amherst 1884), and LL.D. (Harvard 1886).

He had been president of the American Unitarian Association, president of the Chicopee Savings Bank, director and vice-president of the Springfield Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and director of the Metteneague Paper Company.

In 1887 he was tendered by President Cleveland an appointment on the Interstate Commerce Committee, and declined the same.

In 1889 he was tendered by President Harrison an appointment on the Cherokee Commission, and declined the appointment.

He was president of the board of Presidential Electors of Massachusetts elected in 1888.

He presided at the Republican State Convention in 1889, and made a memorable address. In April, 1895, he accepted an appointment as city solicitor of Springfield.

His address on "The Layman's Responsibility for the Church," before the American Unitarian Association in 1885, was published by that association.

He delivered the oration at Lexington on the first celebration of Patriots' Day, April 19, 1894.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1896, at Springfield, after leaving the court-house, where he had been trying a case, he became ill while walking with his son to his office. He was driven to his home at Chicopee, and the attack developed into a shock of

apoplexy, from which he died on the afternoon of Saturday, Feb. 22, 1896.

As a farmer's boy, he was trained in regular work and simple living; as a youth, he pursued his studies with diligence and zest; his college life he prized as a privilege, and there he was classed among the earnest, honest-minded, well-balanced young men who, with a keen relish for life and work, are likely in later years to succeed in whatever field they enter. He became a successful teacher, began the practice of law quietly, but perseveringly, and was soon an influential citizen in the place of his residence; was called to public life, and gained high reputation as a legislator; acquired distinction in debate and in the discussion of public questions, and was an eminent governor. Resuming the practice of law, he became one of the leaders at the bar. Honors had come thick upon him; success surrounded him. Universally esteemed and trusted by the citizens of the whole State, he was regarded as among the small reserve of retired public men who in an exigency may be called to re-enter public life.

His self-reliance and his past achievements in the industrious application of his talents led him possibly to overestimate his powers of physical endurance; and while living a very busy life, with honorable work and duties crowding upon him, he was taken away.

When his Alma Mater gave him the degree of Doctor of Laws, she then named him with other titles, also, by which he will publicly be remembered hereafter:—

"Upright public servant, governor of the beloved Commonwealth."

Geo Peabody Russell

GEORGE PEABODY RUSSELL, son of Jeremiah Russell (Dartmouth 1826) and Judith D. Peabody, of Danvers, Mass., was born in New Rowley, near Georgetown, Mass., May 12, 1835. He attended a boarding school at Bradford, Mass., and then entered Phillips Academy, Andover, where he was fitted for college. He entered Harvard in 1851, joining the class of 1855, but in the spring of 1853 left Harvard and entered Dartmouth. In March, 1854, he returned to Harvard, joining the class of 1856.

After graduation he entered the office of Rufus Choate in Boston, joined the Cambridge Law School, March 8, 1857, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1858. He then re-entered Mr. Choate's office, and was admitted to the Essex bar, Feb. 23, 1859. He entered upon the practice of law with his father at Haverhill, Mass. His father died May 2, 1860, and he continued the practice in Haverhill.

About 1866 he moved to Salem, where he became connected in law business with W. D. Northend.

When his uncle, George Peabody, established the Peabody Education Fund for the promotion of education in the South, he was made one of the trustees, and served for a time as secretary of the trustees. He resigned his position as trustee in 1883.

After the death of his uncle, in attending to various legal and business matters connected with his uncle's estate, he had occasion to visit different sections of the United States, and to visit England. He finally established a residence at Monksfield, Brinstead Parish, Isle of Wight. Upon the death of his mother, who died at Georgetown, Mass., April 20, 1879, at the age of eighty years, a considerable fund, given in trust by his uncle during her life, came into his possession. He has bought an estate at Monksfield, where he continues to reside, seldom visiting this country.

Before he went abroad to live, he was a member of the New York Yacht Club, and was the owner of a schooner and a steamer. This reminded his classmates of his aquatic experiences in college days on the Connecticut River.

He was married, July 5, 1860, to Lucy Isabella Campbell, daughter of Rev. George W. Campbell, of Bradford, Mass.

* STEPHEN SALISBURY died at home in Worcester of pneumonia, November 19, 1905. He was son of Stephen and Rebekah Scott [Dean] Salisbury, and was born in Worcester, Mass., March 31, 1835. His father graduated at Harvard in 1817, and received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1875.

After receiving his early training at private schools, he, at ten years of age, entered the public schools of Worcester, and when thirteen years old entered the Worcester High School, where he was fitted for college.

On leaving college, he travelled in Europe until 1858, and then commenced the study of law at Worcester. He joined the Cambridge Law School, Sept. 6, 1859, and received the degree of LL.B. in 1861. In November, 1861, he made a journey to Yucatan, Mexico, to visit his classmate, David Casares, and remained there over five months. He became so much interested in the antiquities of Yucatan that in later years he furnished the means for explorations, and published several books on the subject. In one of these books, "The Mayas and the Sources of their History," he records the impressions made upon him during this visit, and gives an account of the Casares family.

On his return from Yucatan he entered the law office of Dewey and Williams in Worcester, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1863. He, however, was not called upon to engage actively in the practice of the law, as his father's large financial interests led to his being placed in important positions of trust; and after the death of his father, in 1884, the care of his own property, with the many duties, private and public, devolving upon him, fully occupied his time. He never married.

He had been president of the Worcester National Bank, of the Worcester County Institution for Savings, vice-president of the People's Savings Bank, a director of the State Mutual Life Assurance Co., of the Boston and Albany Railroad Corporation, of the Washburn and Moen Manufacturing Co., and an officer in various other local corporations.

He served for three years in the Common Council of Worcester, and declined a nomination as alderman. He was elected a member of the Massachusetts Senate for the years 1893, 1894, and 1895, and served as chairman of the Committee on Banks and Banking, of the Committee on Treasury, of the Committee on Education, and a member of the Committee on Libraries. On Dec. 10, 1892, after his first election to the Senate, his classmates gave him a com-

Stephen Salisbury Jr.

plimentary dinner in Boston. In October, 1896, he was chief marshal of the Republican procession in Worcester during the presidential campaign.

He had been president of the trustees of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute; chairman of the trustees of the Peabody Museum at Cambridge; a trustee and treasurer of Clark University, at whose Commencement exercises he at times presided, and had been for many years president of the American Antiquarian Society. He had been a member of the American Geographical Society, of the Massachusetts Historic Genealogical Society, of the Worcester Natural History Society, the Worcester Agricultural Society, of the Archæological Institute of America, and the Massachusetts Historical Society, of the council of which society he had been a member at large. He had been a director of the Massachusetts Cremation Society, a trustee of the City Hospital, and a trustee of the Worcester Memorial Hospital.

Among his numerous public gifts may be mentioned the gift in 1891 to the city of Worcester of eighteen acres of land for a public park, now known as Institute Park, and of his gift in 1896 to the city of Worcester of $100,000 in money, and land valued at $70,000 for an art museum, and his gift in 1899 to the Worcester Natural History Society of the John Gilman collection of minerals.

Besides being its presiding officer, he made frequent contributions to the Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, especially respecting the antiquities of Central America, in which he became particularly interested through his visit to Yucatan in 1861. These contributions he published in the form of three books: in 1877, "The Mayas and the Sources of their History"; in 1879, "Maya Archæology and Notes on Yucatan, etc."; and in 1880, "Maya History and Mexican Copper Tools." In these books, besides giving his own observations, he compiled and edited the reports and discoveries of explorers who performed their work under his encouragement.

In 1885 he compiled and published a memoir of his father.

He was elected by the Harvard Chapter a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society in 1880.

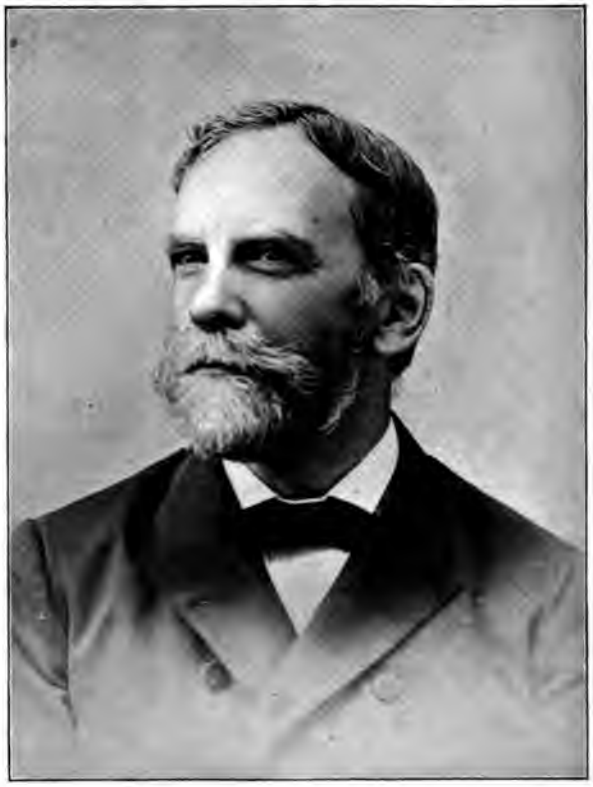
He was an assistant treasurer of the Sons of the Revolution, a member of the Union Club and University Club, of Boston, of the Worcester Club, the Hancock Club, the Commonwealth Club, and St. Wulstan Society, of Worcester.

ARTHUR SEARLE, son of Thomas and Anne [Noble] Searle, was born in London, England, Oct. 21, 1837. His parents returned to America in 1840, and made their home in Brookline, Mass. Both his parents died during the next three years, but he continued to live in Brookline under the care of his uncle and aunts. In 1846 he was sent to Mr. Weisse's boarding school in Roxbury, the next year to West Newton, boarding in the family of Hon. Horace Mann, and attending public school. In May, 1848, he entered the high school of Brookline, whose principal was Mr. H. Shailer. Here he remained for four years, and after leaving the school received private instruction from Mr. Shailer, by whom he was prepared for college.

After graduation he was for a short time an usher at the Boston Latin School, but in October, 1856, began to teach in Mr. Weld's school in Jamaica Plain, where he continued until July, 1857. The next year was spent at Cambridge, teaching private pupils and studying botany and music. In September, 1858, he entered the Scientific School as a student in chemistry, but in May, 1859, left on account of his health, and went to work on a farm at Grafton, Mass. In September he removed to Concord, Mass., to teach in the family of Hon. Horace Mann, but in the spring of 1860 returned to farming, working on a farm in Concord. In 1861 he went to California, and, after some farming and sheep-raising there, commenced teaching English at the University of the Pacific at Santa Clara. He returned to Brookline, Mass., in November, 1862, and soon after entered the broker's office of Head and Perkins, Boston, where he remained until 1866. From 1866 to 1868 he taught private pupils in Cambridge, Lenox, Boston, and Newport, besides computing statistics for the United States Sanitary Commission in the winter of 1866–67. In April, 1868, he became an assistant at the Harvard Observatory, Cambridge. June 1, 1883, he was made Assistant Professor of Astronomy at Harvard University, and in 1887 was made Phillips Professor of Astronomy, which position he still holds.

In 1874 was published his book on the "Outlines of Astronomy." To the "Atlantic Monthly" for January, 1878, he contributed an article on "Mars as a Neighbor." Among the Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences are published articles by him on the following subjects: Photometric Measurements of Certain Variable Stars; The Zodiacal Light; The Phases of the Moon, the Apparent Position of the Zodiacal Light, and the Atmospheric

Arthur Searle



Economy of Solar Radiation. Writings of his also appear in the Annals of the Astronomical Observatory of Harvard College. He has made frequent contributions on astronomical subjects to the "Astronomische Nachrichten." He has also contributed to the "Literary World," "Popular Science Monthly," and other periodicals, including in the "Atlantic Monthly" of June, 1892, an article on "The Discovery of a New Stellar System." He has written several biographical notices, which have been published, of deceased fellow-members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Dec. 8, 1874, he gave a lecture in Boston on the "Transit of Venus"; Nov. 22, 1882, he lectured before the Boston Scientific Society on the "Transit of Venus and the Methods to be followed by Observers on December 6"; in 1893 he gave four public lectures at the University on the "Elements of Astronomy."

He was married, Jan. 1, 1873, to Emma Wesselhoeft, daughter of Robert Wesselhoeft. They have two daughters: Lucy Searle, born Jan. 2, 1874; and Katharine Searle, born Oct. 18, 1876, for some time a student at Smith, and a graduate of Radcliffe College (1900).

DANE HALL

Roland C. Shaw

*ROWLAND CROCKER SHAW was born in Roxbury, Mass., Dec. 24, 1834, the son of Joseph Philander and Sarah [Heath] Shaw. He received his early education in the public schools of Roxbury, and in a boarding school in Brattleboro, Vt.; and was fitted for college in the Eliot School, West Roxbury. For a few months, during his Junior year at college, he taught school in Eastham, Mass., his father's native place. Soon after graduation he went to Fayal as a tutor in a private family, returning October, 1857. In June, 1858, he entered the law office of Simmons and Perry, Boston, also teaching private pupils from time to time. On June 2, 1860, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and then opened an office in Roxbury. He had offices from time to time, both in Roxbury and in Boston. He had a severe attack of rheumatism in 1884, and was thereafter unable to do much business. May 1, 1887, he was stricken with paralysis, and was taken to the City Hospital of Boston for treatment. He partially recovered, but his health was broken, and he died in Roxbury, Dec. 4, 1888.

Jeremiah Smith.

JEREMIAH SMITH was born in Exeter, N.H., July 14, 1837. He is son of Jeremiah Smith (A.B. Rutgers, then Queen's College, N.J.; LL.D. Harvard), lawyer, chief justice of the Supreme Court, and governor of New Hampshire, and Elizabeth [Hale] Smith.

The family removed from Exeter to Dover in 1842, where his father died, Sept. 20, 1842. In 1843 his mother removed to Lee, N.H., and here he was educated at home by his mother, attending at times the district school until 1849, when he entered Phillips Exeter Academy, where he remained until he joined the Sophomore class at Harvard in 1853.

Upon graduation he entered the law office of Daniel M. Christie, of Dover, N.H., and Sept. 13, 1860, joined the Cambridge Law School, and remained there two terms. While at the Law School, he was admitted to the bar of Strafford County, N.H., in May, 1861. In September, 1861, he opened a law office at Dover, N.H., and there practised law until he was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of New Hampshire, Oct. 19, 1867, when only thirty years of age. Jan. 26, 1874, he resigned from the bench on account of ill health.

He spent the winters and a large part of the next four years in Minnesota, and gradually regained his health, so that by 1882 he was able to reopen his office and resume the practice of law at Dover, N.H., to some extent. His practice from 1882 to 1890 consisted mainly in the argument of cases before the Supreme Court, acting as referee, and professional work less insistent as to the time of performance than much that comes in the ordinary experience of a lawyer in general practice.

In 1883 he received the degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth College.

He has declined to enter public life, but has discharged a considerable share of the duties of a citizen, not incompatible with his professional work.

In 1886 he presided at the first reunion of the New England Association of the Alumni of Phillips Exeter Academy, held in Boston, and in 1898 was appointed one of the trustees of that academy.

Feb. 25, 1890, he delivered a lecture before the members of Harvard University at one of the College Conference Meetings, on "Legal Ethics," which was received with great favor.

In April, 1890, he was appointed Story Professor of Law at the Harvard Law School, to serve from Sept. 11, 1890, and has held

that professorship to the present time. The subjects of his lectures of late have been Torts, Persons, and Corporations.

In 1892 he resigned the position which he had held as a visitor to the Chandler School of Science and the Arts of Dartmouth College. In 1894 he was elected a vice-president of the New Hampshire Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. On Nov. 1, 1895, he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar.

In 1879 he compiled and published "Decisions of the Superior and Supreme Courts of New Hampshire," selected from the manuscript reports of his father, the former chief justice of these courts. In 1894 he gave a sketch of the life of Ex-Governor Charles H. Bell of New Hampshire, then deceased, in a preface to "The Bench and Bar of New Hampshire."

He has compiled and published "Smith's Cases on Torts," "Cases on Persons," and "Cases on Municipal Corporations," for use in the Law School, and has contributed articles on legal subjects from time to time to the "American Law Review" and "Harvard Law Review."

Since September, 1890, his residence has been at 4 Berkeley Street, Cambridge.

He was married, April 5, 1865, at Dover, N.H., to Hannah M. Webster, daughter of Daniel Kimball Webster, of Dover. She died Dec. 19, 1904. Their children are: Elizabeth Hale Smith, born June 23, 1868; and Jeremiah Smith, Jr., born Jan. 14, 1870 (A.B. Harvard 1892, LL.B. Harvard 1895), who now practises law in Boston.

*CHARLES WARREN SPROAT was born in Taunton, Mass., Nov. 7, 1835, son of James Sproat, for many years clerk of courts in Bristol County, and Eliza [Baylies] Sproat. He was fitted for college at Taunton by Mr. H. B. Wheelwright. Upon graduation he entered the law office of Baylies Sandford, of Taunton, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1859, and continued in practice, at first by himself, and later in partnership with his classmate, William E. Fuller, until 1866, when he wholly withdrew from the practice of law to engage in the insurance business in Boston. He was stricken with paralysis in 1876, and not long after became nearly helpless and almost totally blind, and died at Taunton, May 4, 1881. During the five years before his death he dwelt in Taunton, and bore his great affliction with a patience and cheerfulness that seemed marvellous to his friends who visited him.

He was married at Boston, June 7, 1860, to Helen A. Wilmarth, daughter of Charles Wilmarth. Their children were Alfred Baylies Sproat, Fannie E. [Sproat] Ayling (since deceased), Samuel T. (who died in 1869), and Helen J. Sproat.

Charles W. Morrill

Thomas Thaxter

*THOMAS THAXTER died at Methuen, Mass., Aug. 15, 1860, of consumption, aged twenty-six years. He was the son of Thomas and Ruby [Bradstreet] Thaxter, and was born, with his twin brother, Robert, at Methuen, Mass., Dec. 24, 1833. His brother died when two years old. His father was descended from "Deacon Thomas Thaxter," who settled in Hingham, Mass., in 1635. His mother was descended from Governor Simon Bradstreet.

In 1845, after the death of his father and mother, he lived for a while upon a farm with Deacon Edward Carleton, of Methuen, and about October, 1846, commenced attending a private school kept by Moses Burbank and wife. Here he remained a year, and then entered a family boarding school at Fairhaven, Mass., kept by Rev. William Gould, where he remained about thirteen months. From Fairhaven he went, in 1849, to Phillips Andover Academy, to prepare for college, where he remained one and a half years. While at Andover, in 1851 he joined the Congregational (Orthodox) Church in Methuen.

In September, 1852, he entered the Freshman class of Yale College, where he remained until May, 1854. In September, 1854, he entered Harvard, joining the class of 1856 at the commencement of its first term Junior. Towards the end of the term his eyes, which had begun to trouble him when he entered Yale, became so weak that he was obliged to remit his studies, and in April of the following term he was compelled on that account, and from a general failure of health, to leave college. He did not return until January, 1856, from which time he remained until graduation. During the time that he was able to study he gained a very high rank in his class, and a reputation for persevering industry and ambitious scholarship. Indeed, his industry and studious retirement were such as to withdraw him in a great measure from companionship with his classmates, so that he was not intimately known to very many of the class.

He left college with the intention of following a business career, and soon after graduating entered the counting-room of E. and T. Fairbanks & Co., dealers in scales, then at 34 Kilby Street, Boston, but soon left on account of his health. In the hope of improving his health he went, in April, 1857, to Faribault, Minn., on a visit to his uncle, Mr. William Thaxter. Here, and in the vicinity, he remained, working on a farm until November, 1857. His health seemingly improved, and in December he commenced teaching a public school at Stillwater, Minn., and Sept. 1, 1858, became princi-

pal of the high school. But it soon became apparent that it was his strength of will alone that sustained him in his labors. He had not completed his first term at the high school, when one morning he entered his school-room feeling very weak, and had proceeded with but few recitations when he fainted, and was obliged to dismiss his school, never to resume it again. His ambition and perseverance, however, did not forsake him, and, after rallying in a degree, his characteristic love of work led him to take a class of private pupils, who recited to him a few hours daily. In September, 1859, he returned East to the house of Mr. Davis, of Methuen, Mass., his former guardian, where he remained until his death.

*HOWARD MALCOM TICKNOR died of apoplexy at his residence in San Francisco May 13, 1905. He was son of William Davis and Emeline Staniford [Holt] Ticknor, and was born in Boston, July 4, 1836. When about seven years old, he entered the Chauncy Hall School, where he remained until he entered college. During the first term of his Junior year he taught school in Princeton, Mass. He was elected by his classmates class odist, and composed the ode sung by the class on Class Day. He wrote verses for many class gatherings.

After leaving college, he became a clerk in the bookstore and publishing house of Ticknor and Fields, with which his father was connected, and so remained until 1864, going to England in 1860 to act as agent of that firm in London, and remaining there over a year. He wrote the ode for the Boston celebration of the Fourth of July, 1858, and while in England gave lectures upon the English poets and the poets of New England, with illustrative recitations. After the death of his father in 1864, he became a partner in the firm of Ticknor and Fields, and, besides taking part in the general direction of the business, was especially devoted to the periodicals published by that firm, having been assistant editor of the "Atlantic" from 1851 to November, 1864, and editor of "Our Young Folks" from its foundation to November, 1864. He retired from this firm in 1868, and for the next ten years lived in Europe, principally in Italy, being vice-consul at Naples, acting consul at Venice for one summer, and for a short time acting vice-consul-general at Rome. During this time he studied languages and music, and acted as correspondent for the "Advertiser" of Boston, the "Times" of New York, the "Graphic" of London, etc. In 1879 he was appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate consul at Carrara, Italy, but declined the office.

He was appointed in 1878 instructor of elocution at Harvard College, and served for five years. In September, 1880, he contributed to the "Harvard Register" an article "On the Status of Elocution in Harvard College." After 1883 he has devoted himself to teaching vocal culture, elocution, and dramatic action, devoting part of his time to journalism. During that time he was instructor of elocution at Brown University for six years, at St. Paul's School for two years, and at the Wheaton Female Seminary for seven years. He was president of the Boston College of Oratory and an instructor there.

He was musical and dramatic or musical editor of the Bos-

Howard M. Ticknor

ton Advertiser, from 1857 to 1864, and after 1878 for several years. He was editor of the "Beacon" when it was first established in 1884, and afterwards its musical and dramatic editor for seven years; also musical and dramatic editor of the "Boston Courier" from 1893. He had likewise been a special contributor on music to the "Boston Globe," besides other papers. He was often called upon to read at concerts and on other occasions, and in 1880 he read the play of "Œdipus at Colonus" at a concert of the Apollo Club; likewise the necessary text of Byron's "Manfred" before the Cecilia; and in 1887 he read the tragedy of "Athalie" at a concert of the Cecilia, and read on many similar occasions, including concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Orpheus Society of Philadelphia, as well as before a great many literary clubs in different parts of the country. In April, 1898, he delivered in Boston a lecture on "Shakespeare as a Playwright," with illustrative readings from "Much Ado about Nothing." In 1880 he contributed a poem to the ladies' night of the Papyrus Club, and in 1883, before the same club, read a poetical greeting to Miss Ellen Terry, who was the guest of the club.

In the spring of 1899 he gave five "lecture readings" before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Science with great success. In October, 1899, he delivered a course of six lectures before the Channing Auxiliary Society of San Francisco, Cal., and many single lectures in other places in that State, including an address upon "Portia" at Leland Stanford Jr. University in January, 1900. From October, 1901, to June, 1903, he was musical editor of the "Boston Herald." During October, 1903, he became musical editor of the "Boston Journal," and resigned in May, 1904.

At the time of his death he was engaged as professor at the Jenne M. Long College of Oratory and Elocution in San Francisco. An instance of his facility was given in his rendering of Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac" for the Castle Square Theatre, which he accomplished by translating orally from the French original as rapidly as a stenographer could transcribe it. It was performed without alteration, and pronounced one of the best of the many versions of that play.

He was married at Franklin, Mass., Feb. 2, 1864, to Helen Frances, daughter of Simon P. and Harriett B. (Woods) Adams.

He was a member of the St. Botolph Club, Harvard Musical Association, Appalachian Mountain Club, Footlight Club, and Papyrus Club, of Boston, and Harvard Club, of New York.

*DR. CHARLES CARROLL TOWER, at the time of his death the oldest physician in Weymouth, Mass., died at his home, May 29, 1893, from the effects of a heart trouble of long standing. He was born in Cohasset, Mass., Sept. 26, 1833, a son of Abraham Hobart and Charlotte [Bates] Tower. He attended the public schools of his native town, and for some years he divided his time, as did many youths of his day, between work on the farm and attending school. He received private instruction in fitting for college in connection with his future classmate, Ripley.

He took the degree of M.D. at the Harvard Medical School in 1859, having served for a while as one of the house physicians of the Massachusetts General Hospital. He entered upon practice at South Weymouth, Mass.

At the breaking out of the Civil War he entered the service as volunteer surgeon, and became acting assistant surgeon at the Emory Hospital, Washington.

As chairman of the Weymouth school board for a number of years, he rendered efficient service. He filled the position of medical examiner for his district since the present system was inaugurated, was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, having been a censor and a councillor of that society, had acted as treasurer of the Medico-Legal Society, and for several years was connected with the South Weymouth Savings Bank, being its vice-president at the time of his death. He had been president of the Norfolk South District Medical Society, and was a member of the Odd Fellows.

He was married, Nov. 29, 1860, at Cohasset, to Clara L. Pratt, daughter of Charles Pratt. His widow and four daughters survived him, three of the latter being married, and the other a student at Smith College at the time of his death.

Chas. C. Tower

William P. Upham

*WILLIAM PHINEAS UPHAM died at home in Newtonville Nov. 23, 1905. He was son of Charles Wentworth Upham (H. U. 1821) and Ann Susan [Holmes] Upham, and was born in Salem, Mass., Jan. 19, 1836. He was fitted for college in Salem at the grammar school kept by Mr. Carlton. During his college course he taught school for a time at Canton, Mass.

After graduation he entered the law office of David Roberts, and subsequently of William G. Choate, of Salem, Mass., and was admitted to the bar at Lawrence, Essex County, Mass., March 22, 1859. He practised law at Danvers for a while, and then at Salem. Owing to the difficulty he found in obtaining and verifying facts for his father's history of the Salem witchcraft, which he assisted in preparing, he was led to undertake the task of rearranging the ancient court records of the county of Essex, arranging them in chronological order, repairing them whenever in imperfect condition, and binding them in substantial covers. This work, finished in 1869, led to the task of indexing the records of the Essex Registry of Deeds at Salem. In October, 1883, an order was passed by the board of aldermen of Boston authorizing the clerk of the Supreme Court to arrange the early court files in Suffolk County in substantially the same manner as the court files of Essex County had been arranged, and on the 1st of January, 1884, the work was begun under the immediate supervision of Mr. Upham, who was selected as the fittest man for the duty. Thus for over thirty years he has been engaged in the work of arranging and indexing the public records and files,—a work he continued till his death. His services were often in request as an expert in deciphering ancient manuscripts. In June, 1884, he was appointed by the governor one of a commission to investigate the condition of the records, files, papers, and documents in the State Department.

He was a member of the Essex Institute of Salem, having been appointed its librarian in 1879; a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society; corresponding member of the Rhode Island Historical Society; life member of the American Historical Association; and member of the American Library Association.

He published a Memoir of General John Glover, of Marblehead, "Town Records of Salem," "Letters written at the Time of the Occupation of Boston by the British 1775–6," "A Brief History of the Art of Stenography, with a Proposed New System of Phonetic Shorthand," a Memoir of Henry Wheatland, M.D., printed in the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and

in addition made several contributions to the Essex Institute historical publications.

He was early threatened with consumption, and his life was prolonged only by a most rigid adherence to strict rules of living,—an asceticism of diet which would have disheartened most men. Yet he continued for years indefatigable in industry, exploring, collating, and preserving in accessible form the interesting but fading records kept, but without his labor hardly preserved, in the public archives. When urged to arrange and present in narrative form some parts of his great store of valuable knowledge, his reply was: "No, others can do that better than I. I can do this, and lay securely foundations on which others may build." Of a genial disposition, with plenty of dry humor and a quick but kindly wit, he lived a quiet, retired life, happy in his home and consciousness of daily duties daily done.

He was married in Salem, Mass., Dec. 1, 1880, to Cynthia Bailey Nourse, daughter of Aaron Nourse, of Salem. They have two daughters: Mary Wendell Upham, born Oct. 2, 1881; and Elizabeth Upham, born Sept. 25, 1886.

Charles E. Vaughan

* CHARLES EVERETT VAUGHAN died of heart disease after a brief illness at his home in Santa Barbara, Cal., on June 24, 1904. He was son of Charles and Mary Susan [Abbott] Vaughan, and was born in Hallowell, Me., Aug. 24, 1835. His grandfather, Charles Vaughan, received from his father, Samuel Vaughan, a merchant of London, a tract of land on the Kennebec River, and settled there. The town of Hallowell now occupies the place, taking its name from his grandfather's mother, who was a cousin of Admiral Hallowell of the English navy. He attended school at Hallowell, and then spent six months at the Gardiner Lyceum, of Gardiner, Me., and in 1847 his father removed to Cambridge. Here he attended at first the Hopkins Classical School, and then joined the Cambridge High School, where he completed his fitting for college. After graduation, in the spring of 1857, he entered a shipping office in New York City; but in 1858 was obliged by weakness of the eyes to relinquish business. In March, 1859, he joined the Cambridge Scientific School as a student of anatomy, and in the winter of 1859–60 he entered the Harvard Medical School, graduating and receiving the degree of M.D. in 1863. From April, 1862, to April, 1863, he served as one of the house physicians at the Massachusetts General Hospital. April 15, 1863, he received an appointment as acting assistant surgeon in the United States Navy, and served on the Mississippi River and in the West till the close of the war in 1865. On his return home he entered upon the practice of medicine at Cambridge, and continued in practice until March, 1895, when he removed his residence to Santa Barbara, Cal., where he remained, practising his profession from time to time. On March 2, 1895, his classmates gave him a complimentary dinner in Boston prior to his leaving for California. In connection with his medical practice he devoted himself to charitable and benevolent work. He was among those interested in the establishment of the Cambridge Hospital, and from 1886 was one of its visiting physicians who were the first to take charge of patients in the free hospital which was superseded by the Cambridge Hospital. He was also visiting physician and a director of the Avon Place Home for Little Children, and did much service for the Cambridge Dispensary. He was interested in the Associated Charities of Cambridge, and a director of that society. In April, 1877, he was elected an overseer of the poor of Cambridge, and remained on the board until he changed his residence in 1895, having been chairman of the board from 1892. He was a member

of the Massachusetts Medical Society, one of its councillors and vice-president, a member of the South District Medical Society, of which he was secretary, and was its president in 1892 and 1893; member of the Boston Medical Observation Society, the Cambridge Medical Improvement Society, the American Medical Association, Boston Medical Library Association, Boston Medical Benevolent Society, the National Conference of Charities and Correction, and the Southern California Medical Society. He wrote articles for various medical magazines and societies, of which no list has been preserved. In 1882 his classmates elected him a member of the Class Committee in place of Kinnicutt, deceased. For several years he has sent a written greeting to the class at its Commencement meeting, and in 1904 we received by the morning mail of Commencement Day a cheerful letter, full of cordial and sympathetic feeling. The letter, unfinished and unsigned, was sent by his direction in that condition the day before his death, and was a touching last memorial of our loved and honored classmate.

He was married, April 23, 1866, to Elizabeth Fairfield Wells, daughter of the Rev. George Wadsworth Wells (H. C. 1823). She died Dec. 13, 1883. He was married, Oct. 11, 1894, at Brookline, to Alice Carter, daughter of Robert Carter, who survives him. His children are: Hallowell Vaughan, born Feb. 18, 1867, who lost his life in a railroad accident at Toledo, Ohio, in November, 1891; George Wadsworth Vaughan, born April 6, 1869; Charles Vaughan, born Aug. 13, 1871, and died Aug. 6, 1872; John Fairfield Vaughan, born Sept. 13, 1873, who was graduated from the Lawrence Scientific School in 1895; and Frank Apthorp Vaughan (H. C. 1898), born Sept. 13, 1876.

George W. Weissinger

*GEORGE [WASHINGTON] WEISSINGER died of Bright's disease in Louisville, Ky., Feb. 24, 1903. He was son of George W. and Amanthis [Bullitt] Weissinger, and was born in Louisville, Ky., Dec. 11, 1836. His school days were spent either in Louisville or its vicinity.

After graduation he studied law at Louisville, Ky., in the Law Department of the University of Louisville, and received the degree of LL.B. in 1858. He then went to St. Louis to practise law, and was there in 1861 at the outbreak of the Civil War. He entered the Confederate service with the Missouri troops under General Sterling Price, first as a private and then as a non-commissioned officer. He was serving as acting adjutant of a regiment when he was wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge (or Elkhorn), March 6, 1862. He had dismounted to lead a company whose commander was absent, when a battery opened fire upon them with grapeshot.

He was shot through the right forearm, and that arm was amputated above the elbow. About May, 1862, he was commissioned as major, and as adjutant-general joined General Raine's Division of the Army of the Trans-Mississippi. He served with the rank of colonel for about a year in Arkansas and Missouri, and then retired from service for a while. He re-entered the army with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was appointed inspector-general, and served in the Indian Territory under General Maxey and General Cooper until the war closed in 1865, when he was among the last to surrender.

He then practised law in Owensboro, Ky., under the firm of Winchester and Weissinger, and afterwards in Louisville, Ky., under the firm of Reid and Weissinger, and in later years under his own name.

He was married, December, 1865, to Amelia Neville Pearce, of Louisville, daughter of Edmund Pearce. She died in 1870. He had one daughter, Amelia Neville Weissinger, born September, 1867, wife of G. H. Cochran, of Pewee Valley, Ky. With this daughter he made his home for about ten years after he had given up his law practice. He had been in feeble health for about two years.

His father, the editor of the old "Louisville Journal," being George W. Weissinger he adopted in his college days, and for a while afterwards, the initials of his father's name, his real name being George Weissinger. He had of late years used that name alone.

RICHARD HARDING WELD, son of Aaron Davis and Abby [Harding] Weld, was born at Roxbury, Mass., Oct. 22, 1835. His early education was received at the public schools of Roxbury, including the Roxbury High School. He was fitted for college at the Boston Latin School, where he received a Franklin medal in 1852. He was one of the marshals of his class upon graduation from college.

After leaving college, he entered the office of Cunningham Bros. in Boston, who were in the East India and Russia business, where he remained two years. He then joined his father and brother in the business of A. D. Weld and Son, which subsequently became Aaron D. Weld's Sons. Their business at first was a brokerage business in hemp, and a brokerage and commission business in hemp and flax fibres from Manila, Calcutta, Italy, Russia, South America, and Kentucky. This business was extended for many years into a general export and import business with Russia, and also into an agency for hemp and sugar houses of Manila. They have occupied the same office for nearly fifty years.

On the breaking out of the Civil War, he assisted in recruiting Co. K of the 44th Mass. Volunteers, and was commissioned first lieutenant, Aug. 22, 1862. He was commissioned captain, Jan. 15, 1863, and was mustered out with his regiment June 18, 1863. On his return home he resumed his business, and in 1864 made a business trip to Russia. He has since made other journeys in Europe and in California.

He has been a director in the Tremont Insurance Co., Page Paper Co., San Diego Land and Town Co., Sudbrook Land Co., and Ludlow Manufacturing Co., and president of the Sweetwater Fruit Co. of California. Since 1886 he has been vice-president of the Market National Bank of Boston until it closed up its business in 1898. He is a member of the Union Club, Athletic Club, and Country Club.

He was married, July 5, 1866, to Laura Townsend Winsor, daughter of Alfred Winsor. They have two children: Richard Harding Weld, Jr. (H. U. 1890), born Oct. 26, 1867; and Alfred Winsor Weld (H. U. 1891), born July, 1869. The elder son is married, and has two children.

Richard A. Wield

Henry G. Wheelock

HENRY GASSETT WHEELOCK, son of Gill Wheelock and Ellen [Bellows] Wheelock, was born in Boston, June 22, 1835. He attended both public and private schools until ten years of age, when he entered the Boston Latin School, where he was fitted for college.

From April, 1857, to November, 1858, he travelled around the world, visiting China, Egypt, etc. On his return he went to Walpole, N.H., and carried on the farm which formerly belonged to his grandfather. Sept. 16, 1862, he joined the 45th Reg. Mass. Vols. (a nine months' regiment), and served as sergeant-major, and was mustered out July 11, 1863, returning then to his farm, where he remained until 1866, when he moved to New York. There he was treasurer for two years of the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad; was for three years in the office of the Board of Health of New York; and for ten years in the office of the Howard Insurance Co. of New York until that company closed its business. Of late he has done no business, and is living in Boston.

He was married at Walpole, N.H., May 9, 1861, to Harriet Stilman Hayward Dorr, daughter of Joseph Goldthwaite Dorr. She died about 1874. His children are: George Goldthwaite Wheelock, born Sept. 10, 1864; and Elinor Bellows Wheelock, born Nov. 23, 1865, now the wife of Dr. F. B. Percy, of Brookline, Mass., who have two children.

*REZIN AUGUSTUS WIGHT was born in Baltimore, April 17, 1836, son of Rezin Neal and Mary C. [Mass] Wight. His father died when he was but four years old, and he was left as the only child of his mother, who was herself but twenty-one years of age. He received his early education in a variety of places, including Ellicott's Mills, Md., Winchester, Va., Hamilton, N.Y., Albany, N.Y., Rhinebeck, N.Y., Worcester, Mass., Providence, R.I., and Rochester, N.Y. He and his mother finally settled in Rochester, where he attended the University in 1851, and here he made the acquaintance of his future classmate, Wilder, and they became devoted friends. He had passed the examinations for the Freshman class of Brown University in July, 1850. He entered Harvard in 1853 in the Sophomore year.

He graduated from the Albany Law School in February, 1858, was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of law in connection with the firm of Reynolds, Cochrane and Harris, of Albany. In 1863 he formed a partnership with Colonel W. P. Prentice, and they opened a law office in New York City under the style of Wight and Prentice.

Wight, from his extensive reading and fine literary taste, was able to be of much assistance to Mr. John Bartlett in the preparation of his "Familiar Quotations," and in 1868 Mr. Bartlett dedicated an edition of that book to Wight. Wight also helped edit some law books.

About 1872 he became one of the trustees of Vassar College, and also one of the trustees of the University of Rochester, which positions he held during the rest of his life.

About 1869 he went into the iron business in connection with the Kemble Coal and Iron Co. He was very successful at first in his business enterprises, and he took pleasure in gathering a large and valuable library, which was particularly rich in special subjects, among others in "Proverbs" and "Emblems."

The Coal Company met with disaster in 1884, and he was obliged to sacrifice his library. He pluckily resumed the practice of law, but his health soon failed him, and he became an invalid, and was obliged to live quietly until his death, which occurred suddenly, of apoplexy, Jan. 6, 1890, in New York City.

His mother survived him.

He was an excellent scholar, and had besides a fine sense of humor. Many a friend regrets that he did not devote his life exclusively to educational matters and to literature.

R. A. Wright

DANIEL WEBSTER WILDER was born in Blackstone, Mass., July 15, 1832. He was the seventh son of Abel Wilder, a physician, and Fanny [Richardson] Wilder.

He belongs to the seventh generation of descendants of Thomas Wilder, the first of the family in this country. Thomas was born in England, near Henley, in 1618. He came to this country in 1638, settling with the Massachusetts Bay colony, first at Charlestown, Mass., and later at Lancaster, Mass., where all the later heads of the family of Daniel W. were born, with the exception of his father, Abel, who was born in Ashburnham, Mass. Thomas Wilder, of Henley, traced his family directly back to the original English progenitor of the Wilders, Nicholas, who fought on Bosworth Field under the Earl of Richmond, afterwards King Henry the Seventh.

Abel, the father of Daniel W., was the personal friend of William Lloyd Garrison, Theodore Parker, Horace Mann, Wendell Phillips, and other anti-slavery leaders.

In 1848 Daniel W. entered the public Latin School, Boston, where he spent four years, graduating there in 1852. He received the Franklin medal, and took several prizes. He first joined the Freshman class at the University of Rochester, N.Y., and the next year entered the Sophomore class at Harvard. While in college, F. B. Sanborn, of the class of 1855, and Wilder, with a few others, established the "Harvard Magazine," to which they were frequent contributors. He was orator before the Hasty Pudding Club.

After graduation from college, the home of his parents now being in Rochester, N.Y., he studied law in an office there. He finished his course of legal training by a term in the Harvard Law School, which he entered Sept. 15, 1857, and left in 1858, and was admitted to the Boston bar, Nov. 24, 1857, the first member of the class of 1856 who was admitted to the bar, though followed by Burrage the next day.

He first visited Kansas in June, 1857. His brother, Abel Carter, who was a prominent figure in early Kansas politics and a member of Congress, went to the Territory in March, 1857.

In August of 1858 he made his home in Kansas at Elwood. He there practised law, but soon became editor of the "Elwood Free Press."

May 18, 1859, he was one of the secretaries of the convention which organized the Republican party in Kansas, and in the same year he was elected probate judge of Doniphan County.

In August, 1860, he became editor and one of the publishers of the "Free Democrat," in St. Joseph, Mo. It was a radical Republican paper. On Dec. 20, 1860, he and the whole office force were indicted for violating the laws of a slave State in advocating emancipation. Wilder was obliged to make a hasty flight to Kansas, and lost everything he had invested in the paper. The governor of Kansas refused to grant a requisition for Wilder's return to Missouri.

He was one of the organizers of the "Leavenworth Conservative" in January, 1861, of which he was the first editor, and of which he became the owner later in the year. The "Conservative" of that date published a daily, tri-weekly, and weekly edition, and was the first Kansas paper so to do.

Feb. 28, 1862, "The Daily Inquirer," a rebel organ, was started in Leavenworth. Mr. Wilder addressed a meeting called to mob the paper. He opposed the object of the meeting, and made strong arguments for free speech and a free press.

Oct. 8, 1863, he was appointed surveyor-general of Kansas and Nebraska by President Lincoln.

March 3, 1864, he was married, in Atchison County, Kan., to Mary E. Irvin, daughter of Dr. John B. Irvin, of Lancaster, Pa.

In 1865 he left Kansas for Rochester, N.Y., where he became an editor and publisher of the "Evening Express" with his brother, Abel Carter.

In May, 1868, he returned to Leavenworth, and again became editor of the "Conservative," afterwards the "Times and Conservative," and the "Times."

Sept. 30, 1868, he was elected president of the Missouri Valley Associated Press, of which he was re-elected president in January, 1870.

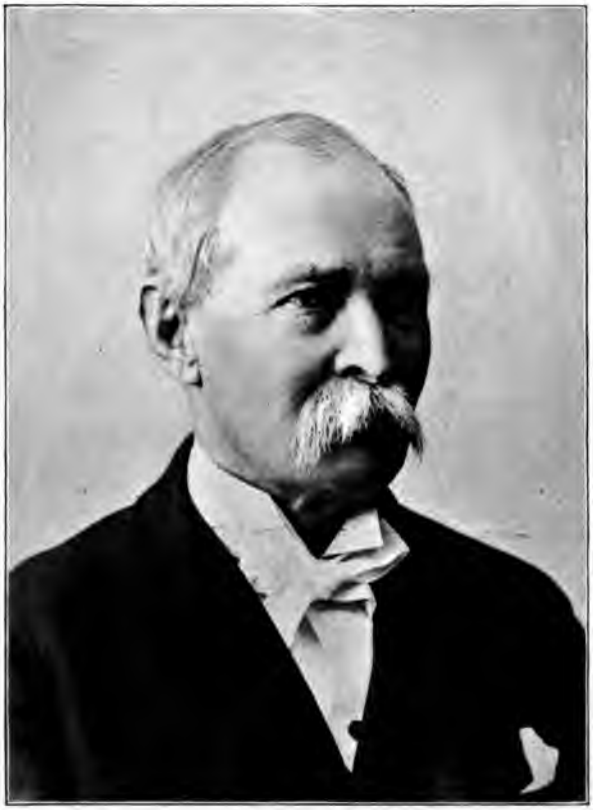
In January, 1871, he became editor of the Fort Scott (Kansas) "Monitor."

In November, 1871, he was one of the nine incorporators of the "Kansas Magazine," to which he was one of the contributors. The "Magazine" expired after a four-volume existence. It was started at his suggestion.

In 1872 and 1874 he was elected state auditor of Kansas after two unanimous nominations.

In 1875 he, with others, founded the Kansas State Historical Society. Of this society Wilder has been the president and an

D. W. Wilder



almost continuous director. In 1898 Eugene Ware, Esq., presented to the society a bronze bust of Mr. Wilder.

March 20, 1875, the first page of "Wilder's Annals of Kansas" was written. The work was completed and published Nov. 9, 1875. The second edition was published in 1885, and brings the history of Kansas down to that date from the earliest times.

In September, 1876, he resigned his position as auditor, and removed to St. Joseph, Mo., where he became editor and one of the publishers of the "St. Joseph Herald."

In 1882 he removed to Hiawatha, Kan., where he started the "World."

He was appointed by Governor John A. Martin to be his executive clerk in 1885. He was also appointed by Governor Martin, in 1887, to be state superintendent of insurance, which office he held for four years.

As superintendent of insurance, he enforced courageously and uncompromisingly the laws of the State against all bogus insurance companies, and against assessment life insurance companies organized outside the State. This brought upon him the enmity of powerful interests that sought by every means in their power to depose and overthrow him. But the courts, the legislature, and his fellow-citizens sustained and upheld him, and he had the satisfaction of saving the citizens of Kansas from the mortification and loss which the people of such States as Massachusetts soon suffered by the collapse of companies to which their laws and officials had given ampler sway.

He established the "Insurance Magazine" in Kansas City, Mo., in July, 1891, when his term of office as superintendent expired. The "Magazine" is edited by him, and published by him, and his son, Carter, who is its business manager. Its place of publication has recently been moved to Chicago, but Mr. Wilder edits it from his home at Hiawatha, Kan.

Mr. Wilder's most important literary efforts after the "Annals of Kansas," and his constant newspaper work, are his Life of Shakespeare, published in Boston in 1893, and his connection, from its earliest inception, with the compilation of Bartlett's famous "Familiar Quotations," to which he has been a very frequent contributor.

He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the University of Kansas in 1876. He has delivered addresses and written contributions to periodicals without number. Among his addresses

may be mentioned an address on Newspapers before the Editors and Publishers' Association of Kansas, at the annual convention held at Emporia, May 28, 1872; a Memorial Day address at St. Joseph, Mo., in 1877; a speech at St. Joseph in 1880 at the Forefathers' Day celebration; a Grand Army address at Wathena, Kan., in 1884; the annual opening address at the University of Kansas in September, 1890 (this address was entitled "The Best Books," and was afterwards published); and in October of the same year an address on the life of Governor Martin, of Kansas, before a reunion of war veterans at Topeka, Kan.

Besides his writings already noticed, he published a memorial sketch of his brother, A. Carter Wilder, in 1878. As State Auditor and Superintendent of Insurance, his annual reports on state affairs received high commendation.

His children are as follows: George, born Dec. 17, 1864, died Nov. 9, 1866; Ellen Irvin, born Aug. 16, 1866, now Mrs. James A. Laurence; Maria, born April 8, 1868, died Dec. 16, 1885; Carter, born Feb. 16, 1872, now in Chicago as business manager of the "Insurance Magazine"; Mary, born April 21, 1874, died Feb. 24, 1875; Samuel, born Dec. 1, 1875, now in business in Hartington, Neb.; Webster, born Oct. 16, 1877, graduated at University of Kansas in 1898, a lawyer; and Sarah Abigail, born Jan. 25, 1883.

Dalrymple Williams

*DALRYMPLE WILLIAMS died at his residence in Baltimore, Md., March 6, 1905. He was son of Nathaniel Williams (H. U. 1801) and Maria Pickett [Dalrymple] Williams, and was born in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 16, 1836. He was fitted for college at the boarding school of Mr. John Prentiss, near Baltimore.

After leaving college, he studied law for two years, at first in the law office of his father, who had been United States district attorney from 1825 to 1842, and had held many other high offices. He afterwards entered the law office of Brown and Brune. He then entered upon mercantile life in the house of G. M. Gillet & Co., importers of teas. In 1864 he became connected with the Old Town Bank of Baltimore, where he has remained as a clerk to the time of his death.

He had repeatedly declined promotions offered him preferring to remain senior bookkeeper with its less agitating responsibilities.

He married in Baltimore, April, 1868, a sister of his classmate, Jacobsen, Emma Josephine Jacobsen, daughter of Henry G. Jacobsen. She died in June, 1870.

Their children are: Doris Williams, born April, 1869, who died in 1888; and Emma Jacobsen Dalrymple Williams, born May 18, 1870, who survives him.

*SAMUEL BROOKS WYMAN died suddenly of concussion of the brain, caused by a fall, at Lowell, Jan. 15, 1899. He was born in Newburyport, Dec. 28, 1831, and was a son of Samuel W. Wyman, M.D. (H. U. 1814), who died in 1867. He was fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy. He entered Harvard at the beginning of the Sophomore year. On leaving college, he read law, and taught school in Davenport, Ia., and afterwards was in Missouri and Colorado. He finally settled in Lowell, where he practised law, and kept in apparently good health till the day of his death. His widow, Jessie T. Wyman, survived him.

C. B. Wyman

Non-Graduate Members.

RICHARD AYLETT BARRET was a member of the class during the Freshman year.

He is son of Richard Farrel and Maria Lewis (Buckner) Barret, and was born at Cliffland, Greene County, Ky., June 21, 1833. His father, who was son of William Barret, a captain in William Washington's Dragoons in the Revolution, was a doctor, and a professor in the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, Mo.

His mother was daughter of Richard Aylett Buckner, a judge of the Appellate Court of Kentucky.

He was fitted for Harvard at Phillips Exeter, and entered college with the class in 1852. After leaving Harvard, he entered the Missouri Medical College, from which he received his degree of M.D. in 1854. Then he took a course in civil law in Heidelberg University. Returning to St. Louis, he was admitted to the bar in 1858, and commenced practice in St. Louis.

In 1861 he was made chief in the law department of confiscated and contraband property under General B. G. Farrar, subsequently became city provost marshal under Colonel James O. Broadhead, and provost marshal U.S. for the Department of the Missouri under General E. B. Alexander, U.S.A., till June, 1866. He then moved to Burlington, Ia., and became editor and proprietor of the "Gazette and Argus," the first established paper in Iowa. He was chief editor of the St. Louis "Despatch" in 1870 and the St. Louis "Times" in 1874. He then became private secretary to his brother, Arthur Buckner Barret, mayor of St. Louis, and remained in that position under Mayors James H. Britton and Herman Rechtein. "For years he has retired from the struggle for life, money, or office to the privacy of his study, where Homer, Virgil, Dante, Shakespeare, and Milton are his companions."

He was married in St. Louis, Feb. 27, 1862, to Mary Finney daughter of William and Jane Finney.

They have no surviving children.

ROBERT HERRICK BUCK was a member of the class during the second Freshman term. Jedediah Herrick Buck, the name in the catalogue, was changed to that which he now bears.

He is son of Charles and Sophronia Proctor (Herrick) Buck, and was born in Bangor, Me., Aug. 21, 1835.

After leaving Harvard, he studied a few months at Amherst College, then studied law in the office of Brooks and Ball in Boston. He was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1857, practised law two years in Boston, then, removing to St. Louis, practiced two years there, until April, 1861, when he enlisted in the Union Army as a private in the 6th Missouri Infantry. His war record is as follows: captain 6th Missouri Vols., May, 1861; stationed at Ironton, Jefferson City, Sedalia, and other places in Missouri till May, 1862; at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., and present at siege and capture of Corinth, Miss.; at the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, where he led the "forlorn hope," lost twenty-one out of fifty-five men, and received a slight wound; Arkansas Post, Ark. Discharged for disability Feb. 28, 1863.

After the war he resumed the practice of law in Boston. In 1869 he accepted an appointment as manager of the Prize Mine in Gilpin County, Col.; practised law in Denver, 1874 to 1879, and in Leadville, 1879 to 1888, where he also engaged in mining and real estate. For fifteen years he was U.S. commissioner in Denver and Leadville. In 1888 he returned to Denver, where he still resides. Since Feb. 1, 1906, he has had charge of the Receiving Department of the U.S. Mint in Denver.

He was married in Boston, Oct. 4, 1865, to Julia Webster Fletcher, daughter of Timothy and Sarah (Adams) Fletcher.

They have had six children: Robert F. Buck; Arthur Herrick Buck, graduated from State School of Mines, Golden, Col., 1897; Sally F. Buck; Alice C. Buck; and two sons, who died in infancy.

FRANK BUTTRICK was a member of the class during the Sophomore and a part of the Junior year.

He is son of Ephraim and Mary (King) Buttrick, and was born in Cambridge, Aug. 14, 1835. After leaving college, he removed to Michigan. He was first lieutenant in the 1st Michigan Lancers from October, 1861, to March, 1862. He then entered the Ordnance Department of the U.S. Navy, where he continued till April 14, 1865. Returning to Detroit, he entered into business as an insurance agent, and this business he still continues.

He married in Detroit, Mich., in 1866, Miss Susan Van V. Romeyn, who died in 1898.

Their surviving children are: Theodore Romeyn Buttrick; Anne Romeyn (wife of Alexander) McMillan; and George Louis Buttrick.

JOSÉ FRANCISCO CARRET was a member of the class during the Freshman and Sophomore years. He was son of José and Eliza Henchman (Tidd) Carret; was born in Havana, Cuba, April 5, 1834, and died in Cambridge, Dec. 8, 1897.

His father was a Cuban planter of French descent, and his mother a descendant of Captain Daniel Henchman, who served with distinction in King Philip's War, and was one of the first settlers of Worcester, Mass.

Carret fitted at Lawrence Academy, and entered college with the class in 1852.

After leaving the class, Carret entered the Lawrence Scientific School, and was graduated with the degree of S.B. in 1856. He taught for a few years, and, removing to the West after his marriage, he lived for ten years in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. Returning East in 1873, he entered upon his life-work in the service of the Boston Public Library, where he remained in a responsible and laborious position till 1895, when declining health rendered his change to an easier position necessary.

He was married in Brookline, Oct. 6, 1864, to Sarah Swan Weld, who is still living in Cambridge. They had four children: Anna Weld Carret, wife of Charles B. Dunlap; Margaret Minot Carret, wife of Charles Garrison; Francis Weld Carret; James Weld Carret (Harv. 1897).

JAMES STERRETT CENAS was a member of the class during Freshman year and part of Sophomore year.

He was son of Hilary B. Cenas (Harv. 1825), and was born in New Orleans, La., Jan. 11, 1837.

He prepared at Phillips Exeter, and entered college with the class in 1852.

He died at New Orleans in January or February, 1854.

GEORGE ARTEMAS WHITE CHAMBERLAIN was a member of the class during the Freshman year.

He was son of Artemas W. and Lydia S. Chamberlain, and was born in Sandwich, Oct. 9, 1831.

He prepared at Cambridge High School. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar March 29, 1856. He commenced the practice of law, and continued it for several years with a good prospect of distinguished success, but ill-health overtook him. Hoping for relief from a change of climate, he removed successively to Elgin, Ill., and to New York City, continuing to practise his profession, and finally to Sandwich (now Bourne), where he died in November, 1872.

He was married in Cambridge, June 16, 1858, to Sallie Nutting, of Cambridge, daughter of John and Eliza Nutting. His widow and two sons, John Paul and Arthur Warren, are still living. The sons are engaged in mercantile pursuits.

JONAS WYETH COOLIDGE was a member of the class during the Freshman year and the first term of the Sophomore year.

He is son of Jonas Coolidge, and was born in Boston, Aug. 15, 1833.

He fitted in the Boston schools and with E. S. Dixwell.

After leaving college, he prepared for a business career. In 1861 he was messenger and collection clerk for the Mount Vernon National Bank, was subsequently a book-keeper, and in 1869 became treasurer of the American Tract Society, and so continued till 1872.

No further information has been obtained.

GEORGE WARREN COPELAND was a member of the class during the first Freshman term.

He was son of Daniel and Eliza [Coburn] Copeland, and was born in Boston, April 4, 1833, and died in Malden, May 27, 1892.

After leaving the class, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Suffolk County, Sept. 29, 1858. He practised law in Boston, and was for many years a partner of Daniel W. Gooch. He was active in political matters, and was recognized as an influential member of the Republican party in South-eastern Middlesex. In his later years he turned his attention to inventions, and invented improved shoe machinery, to which he gave most of his time and ability. He represented Malden in the legislature in 1863, 1864, and 1865, and was chairman of the school committee of Malden in 1884, 1885, and 1886.

He married, first, Sarah A. Shelton at Melrose, May 8, 1860; second, Annie Loring Harmon, at Boston, July, 1875.

He died in Malden, Mass., May 27, 1892.

A widow, a daughter by his first wife, and two children by his second wife survived him.

HENRY EUGENE DAVIES was a member of the class during Sophomore year, entered successively Williams and Columbia, N.Y., and graduated from Columbia in 1856.

He was son of Henry Eugene Davies, a distinguished lawyer and judge of New York, and was born in New York City, July 2, 1836, and died in Fishkill on the Hudson, Sept. 7, 1894.

After graduation he studied law, and entered on practice. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was one of the first to go to the front, which he did as captain of the 5th New York Infantry. His service was continuous, and distinguished for courage, capacity, and success. He was captain 5th New York Vols., April 23, 1861; major 2d New York Cavalry, Aug. 27, 1861; lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 2, 1862; colonel, Jan. 16, 1863; brigadier-general, U.S. Vols., Sept. 16, 1863; brevet major-general, Oct. 1, 1864; major-general U.S. Vols., July 7, 1865. He resigned Jan. 1, 1866. At the time of his resignation he was in command of the middle district of Alabama.

Returning to New York, he resumed the practice of the law, but in the same year he was made public administrator of New York City,—a position he retained for three years, when he was appointed assistant district attorney of the Southern District of New York. In 1873 General Davies took up his private practice again, in which he had since been engaged.

EZRA DYER was a member of the class during Sophomore year.

He was son of Ezra C. and Caroline E. [Tiffany] Dyer, born in Boston, Oct. 17, 1836, and died Feb. 9, 1887.

He re-entered college in the class of 1857, and was graduated with that class (A.B. 1857, M.D. 1859).

Assistant surgeon, U.S.A., 1862 to 1865. Practised as an oculist in Philadelphia and afterwards in Pittsburg. Removed to Newport, R.I., in 1883.

He was married, Sept. 9, 1863, to Lucy Merrill Kempton, of Philadelphia. Their child, Ezra Francis Dyer, was born July 20, 1864.

AUSTIN FLINT was a member of the class during the Freshman year. He is son of Dr. and Professor Austin and Anne [Skillings] Flint, and was born at Northampton, March 28, 1833; was graduated M.D. by Jefferson Medical College, 1857; practised medicine in Buffalo, N.Y., 1857–1859; removed to New York in 1859; has held professorships in various institutions, especially Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, from 1861 to 1898, and Cor-

nell University Medical College since 1898; surgeon-general, New York, 1874–1878; has published several works on medical and physiological subjects.

He married at Ballston, N.Y., Dec. 23, 1862, Elizabeth B. McMaster.

JOSEPH FRANKLIN FRANCIS was a member of the class during the Sophomore year.

He was born in Salem, Va., Dec. 29, 1832.

HARRISON GRAY OTIS GOODNOW was a member of the class during the Freshman and Sophomore years.

He was son of Lyman and Rebecca D. Goodnow, and was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 16, 1835, and died in Boston, Aug. 7, 1854, of typhoid fever. He prepared at Phillips Andover Academy, and entered with the class in the fall of 1852.

GEORGE WASHINGTON HEARD was a member of the class during Freshman year and part of the Sophomore year.

He was son of George Washington and Elizabeth Ann [Farley] Heard, born in Ipswich, Jan. 21, 1837, and died on Feb. 8, 1875, while crossing the Red Sea; buried at Aden.

In the college catalogue his name is entered as George Washington Heard. This apparently is an error in confusing his name with that of his father. In his family record his name is George Farley Heard, and after leaving college he was known by this name.

He fitted at Phillips Andover. After leaving college, he went to China, and entered the house of Augustine Heard & Co., becoming a partner with his uncle Augustine Heard, and his brothers, John Heard, Augustine Heard, Jr., and Albert Farley Heard.

He never married.

WILLIAM COCHRAN HIGGINSON was a member of the class during the Freshman, Sophomore, and Junior years.

He is son of Stephen and Agnes [Cochran] Higginson, and was born in Roxbury, Oct. 26, 1836.

After leaving college, he went to sea. His father was agent for the Royal Insurance Company, and on his return Higginson entered his father's office, and continued in this service till his father's death in 1870, except for a few months service in the Army (private 12th Unattached Company, Mass. Vol. Militia, after May

15, 1864) and in the navy during the Civil War. After this he went West, and on his return lived on a country place in Bethlehem, N.H., for a time. Since then he has had no settled occupation.

JAMES HENRY HOWE was a member of the class during our Junior year.

He was son of George Howe, a Boston merchant, and Susanna [Walker] Howe; was born in Boston, Oct. 16, 1834, and died in Webster, July 29, 1887.

After leaving college, he travelled in the East for several years, and soon after his return joined a regiment which was stationed in Missouri and Kansas, but saw little fighting.

In 1864 he married, and removed to a country place in Webster, Mass., where he passed the rest of his life.

He took much interest in the affairs of his adopted town, and was somewhat prominent in county matters.

His wife, Helen B. Howe, survives him.

Their son, George Howe, is a member of Harvard class of 1908.

REV. WILLIAM ROYAL JOYSLIN was a member of the class during the second term of the Freshman year.

He afterwards entered Dartmouth, and graduated there in 1856.

He was son of Royal and Julia Jones [Barnard] Joyslin, and was born in Lancaster, N.H., Sept. 11, 1833. He was graduated at Andover Theological Seminary in 1861; has been pastor of various Congregational churches; was pastor of Congregational church in Rochester, Mass., in 1888; and in 1900 was preaching in Charlemont, Mass.

He married, Jan. 1, 1863, Emma Frances Abbott, of Andover, Mass., and has children.

JOSEPH FOSTER LOVERING was a member of the class during the Freshman year.

He was born in Kingston, Mass., Aug. 18, 1836.

He is a clergyman; was chaplain of 17th Maine Vols. from 1863 to 1865, and has had charge of parishes in Boston, Portland, Concord, N.H., Watertown, Worcester, and Somerville.

JOHN STEPHEN LURMAN was a member of the class during the first term of the Sophomore year.

He is son of G. W. Lurman, and was born at Baltimore, Md., July 16, 1836.

He is living the life of a quiet country gentleman at Catonsville, Mo.

RICHARD ALDRICH McCURDY was a member of the class during the Freshman and Sophomore years.

He is son of Robert H. McCurdy, a native of Connecticut, and was born in New York City in 1835. After leaving the class, in the fall of 1854 he entered the Law School, and, pursuing his studies simultaneously there and in the office of John A. Andrew in Boston, graduated in 1856 with the degree of LL.B.

Returning to New York, he was admitted to the bar in that city in 1856 from the office of David Dudley Field, and commenced the practice of his profession in that city. In 1858 he formed a partnership with William Betts, Jr., and in 1859 on the dissolution of the firm he associated himself as partner with Hon. Lucius Robinson in the general practice of law and as counsel for the Mutual Life Insurance Company. The condition of Mr. Robinson's health made McCurdy the working partner, and in 1860 he was elected counsel for the Life Company. At this time, in collaboration with W. H. Furman, he edited the fifth edition of Kent's Commentaries. During the war he was a secretary of the Sons of Connecticut and for some time United States draft commissioner for one of the New York City districts. In 1865 he was elected vice-president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and in 1885 succeeded Mr. Winston as president of that company. He has been the administrative head of this great institution during twenty-one years, which have been marked by a wonderful increase in extent of business and resources and a steadily increasing strength and stability. In the spring of this year (1906) he resigned the presidency, and is now in Europe with his family.

He married in Cambridge, Oct. 22, 1856, Sarah E. Little, daughter of Charles Coffin and Sarah Ann [Hilliard] Little, and sister of classmate George C. Little.

GEORGE SHACKLEFORD MORRIS was a member of the class during the Freshman year.

He was born at Hopkinsville, Ky., Aug. 16, 1835.

HENRY MORSE NEIL was a member of the class during the first term of the Freshman year.

He is son of William Neil, and was born at Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 6, 1832. He is an old and respected resident of Columbus.

OREN CORNELIUS SIKES was a member of the class during the first Freshman term.

He was son of Rev. Oren and Julia Knox [Thatcher] Sikes. His mother was a grand-daughter of General Henry Knox.

He was born in Mercer, Me., Oct. 22, 1832, and died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 14, 1879.

He was fitted for college at Phillips Andover, and entered Harvard with the class in 1852. Upon the death of his father his guardian deemed it best to place him at Williams College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1856.

After leaving college, he taught for some time in Fishkill, N.Y. Returning to New England, he was engaged for some years in the manufacture of shoes in one of the large Lynn establishments. Later he returned to his profession of teaching, and was connected as principal with the academies of Schoharie and Saugerties, N.Y., until he entered the actuarial department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York City, taking up his residence in Brooklyn, N.Y., which service and residence continued till his death. He associated himself with the South Congregational Church of Brooklyn, of which he was an active and respected member.

He was married in Lynn, Aug. 20, 1857, to Adeline Williams Spinney, daughter of William Newhall Spinney, of Lynn, Mass.

They have had three children: William Thatcher Sikes; Edward Milton Sikes; and Addie Knox Sikes. The two sons died in childhood. The widow and daughter survive, and reside in Brooklyn, N.Y.

JOHN LAWRENCE SLACK was a member of the class during only a very small part of the Sophomore year, although the catalogue contains his name during the second term of Freshman year and both terms of Sophomore year.

He was son of Robert F. and Frances [Schoolcraft] Slack; was born in New York City, Feb. 3, 1834, and died in Worcester, April 6, 1903.

He was a student at the Harvard Law School in 1860, but did not take a degree.

His health became undermined, and he was unable to pursue a

professional or business career. He engaged from time to time in different temporary occupations, but finally became a confirmed invalid.

He was unmarried.

AUGUSTUS PHILLIPS THORNDIKE was a member of the class during the Freshman year.

He was son of Larkin and Sarah P. Thorndike; was born at Salem, Mass., in 1833, and died in Salem, Sept. 2, 1853.

SAMUEL PICKMAN WALCOTT was a member of the class during the Freshman year, entering college with the class in 1852.

He was son of Samuel B. Walcott; was born in Hopkinton, Mass., Feb. 9, 1834, and died in Salem, June 25, 1885.

After leaving the class, he bought a farm in Minnesota, on which he lived till 1860. During the war he volunteered in the revenue cutter service, and served in North Carolina waters during the second year of the war. In the later sixties he made a voyage to China in connection with shipping interests of a younger brother. After two years' absence he returned to Salem, where he spent the remaining years of his life.

He married in Salem, Feb. 11, 1875, Miss Ellen Eliza Cutts, who survived him.

Their children are Samuel Frye Walcott (Harv. 1901) and a daughter.

JOHN FRANCIS WALTON, Brooklyn, N.Y., was in the catalogue for both terms of Freshman year, but no room is given. In the catalogue for the first term of the Senior year he is recorded as rooming in Brooklyn, N.Y.

GEORGE BYRON WARE was a member of the class during the Freshman year.

He was son of John Spurr and Fanny Vincent [Cole] Ware, and was born in Lowell, Vt., Nov. 25, 1836.

He re-entered Harvard in the class of 1857, but finally left May 15, 1855.

He devoted himself to the profession of music.

He married Sept. 2, 1856, Gustina, daughter of Clark Bennett, of Somerville, and died of consumption, Sept. 27, 1859.

His only child, a son, died March 5, 1864.

WILLIAM WALLACE WESTERN was a member of the class during the Freshman year.

He was son of William W. Western, Sr.; was born in Hopkinsville, Ky., April 7, 1834, and died near Bowling Green, Ky., July 9, 1870.

He entered the Harvard Law School in 1854, and received the degree of LL.B. in 1855.

THOMAS LYNDALL WINTHROP was a member of the class during the first term of the Freshman year.

He was son of Mrs. F. M. Winthrop, and was born Aug. 16, 1835.

DECEASED GRADUATE MEMBERS.

Isaac Nelson Beals	Aug. 5, 1860.
Thomas Thaxter	Aug. 15, 1860.
Stephen George Perkins	Aug. 9, 1862.
Daniel Hack	April 17, 1864.
Charles Brooks Brown	May 13, 1864.
Charles Le Doux Elgee	Nov. 13, 1864.
Martin Van Buren Harding	Feb. 16, 1865.
Daniel Simmons Fisher	Sept 3, 1865.
Henry Zelotes Hosmer	July 18, 1867.
Arthur Amory Eckley	June 9, 1870.
John Williams Hudson	June 1, 1872.
Nehemiah Ball	(Date unknown).
William Thomas Crapster	Feb. 5, 1879.
Charles Warren Sproat	May 4, 1881.
Jonathan Chapman	Oct. 28, 1881.
Thomas Kinnicutt	Jan. 21, 1882.
John Forrester Devereux	April, 1883.
Charles Alexander Gambrill	Aug. 23, 1885.
Albert Gallatin Lawrence	Jan. 1, 1887.
George Wells Healey	Feb. 21, 1887.
Edward Swift Dunster	May 3, 1888.
Roland Crocker Shaw	Dec. 4, 1888.
Rezin Augustus Wight	Jan. 6, 1890.
Washington Hill Merritt	Feb. 28, 1891.
Raymond Egerton	Jan. 3, 1892.
Peter Ripley	Aug. 9, 1892.
Edward Francis Daland	Oct. 7, 1892.
Augustus Mellen Haskell	Feb. 24, 1893.
Charles Carroll Tower	May 29, 1893.
George Dexter Robinson	Feb. 22, 1896.
Edmund Randolph Robinson	July 24, 1896.
Walter Hayes Burns	Nov. 22, 1897.
Thomas Halstead	Dec. 24, 1898.
Samuel Brooks Wyman	Jan. 15, 1899.
John Edward Gardner	Aug. 21, 1899.
Joseph Waite Merriam	Mar. 28, 1900.
Edward Carroll Huse	May 14, 1900.
William Wirt Burrage	Mar. 6, 1901.

William Powell Mason	June 4, 1901.
George Brooks Bigelow	July 7, 1901.
James Bradstreet Greenough	Oct. 11, 1901.
George Campbell Barrett	Jan. 23, 1902.
Charles Tasker Howard	Feb. 3, 1902.
Moses Merrill	April 26, 1902.
George Bigelow Chase	June 2, 1902.
George Weissinger	Feb. 24, 1903.
Thomas Emerson	May 1, 1903.
Edward Leach Giddings	July 28, 1903.
Jesse Henry Jones	April 19, 1904.
Charles Everett Vaughan	June 24, 1904.
George Blagden	Jan. 1, 1905.
Dalrymple Williams	Mar. 6, 1905.
Howard Malcom Ticknor	May 13, 1905.
Stephen Salisbury	Nov. 16, 1905.
William Phineas Upham	Nov. 23, 1905.
Edward Payson Jeffries	Mar. 13, 1906.
Edgar Buckingham Holden	Mar. 26, 1906.
Rowland Minturn Hall	April 16, 1906.
John Henry Rice	April 20, 1906.

SURVIVING CLASSMATES AND THEIR ADDRESSES.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, 23 Court St., Boston.
GEORGE Z. ADAMS, 30 Court St., Boston.
FRANCIS R. ARNOLD, 21 Waverly Pl., New York, N.Y. Box 3016.
ROBERT E. BABSON, Province Lake, N.H.
GEORGE BANCROFT, Agen (Lot-et-Garonne), France.
JOHN BROOKS, 5 Ash St., Cambridge.
ALLEN A. BROWN, Boston. Box 1802.
DAVID CASARES, Merida, Yucatan.
PROFESSOR JAMES M. CASSETY, State Normal School, 110 114th St., Buffalo, N.Y.
PROFESSOR EDWARD T. FISHER, Berkshire.
JUDGE WILLIAM E. FULLER, Taunton.
JOHN C. GAGE, Kansas City, Mo.
HON. DANIEL A. GLEASON, 375 High St., W. Medford.
B. MORGAN HARROD, Panama Canal Commission, Washington, D.C.
GEORGE O. HOLYOKE, W. New Brighton, S.I., N.Y.
HON. CARLETON HUNT, 719 Common St., New Orleans, La.
BENJAMIN B. HUNTOON, Institute for the Blind, Louisville, Ky.
JOHN J. JACOBSEN, 717 Pen Lucy Ave., Baltimore, Md.
REV. FRANCIS H. JOHNSON, Andover.
DAVID P. KIMBALL, 35 Congress St., Boston. Box 2133.
GEORGE C. LITTLE, 119 Rue de la Pompe, Paris, France.
HON. THOMAS J. MORRIS, 708 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.
PROFESSOR BENNETT H. NASH, 252 Beacon St., Boston.
PROFESSOR FRANCIS P. NASH, Hobart College, Geneva, N.Y.
REV. CHARLES NOYES, Norwich, Conn.
WILLIAM PARSONS, Anglo-California Bank, San Francisco, Cal.
FRANCIS B. RICE, 454 Beacon St., Boston.
GEORGE P. RUSSELL, Monksfield, Binstead Parish, Isle of Wight, Eng.
PROFESSOR ARTHUR SEARLE, 41 Concord Ave., Cambridge.
PROFESSOR JEREMIAH SMITH, 4 Berkeley St., Cambridge.
RICHARD H. WELD, 131 State St., Boston.
HENRY G. WHEELOCK, 18 Louisburg Sq., Boston.
HON. DANIEL W. WILDER, Hiawatha, Kan.

MEMORANDA.

Some account of the class doings as a body since graduation seems appropriate, although the organization is so slight as scarcely to warrant the name. It may be that in future years it will have as little significance to the recipients of university degrees as the stories of husking bees, sleigh rides, raisings, sewing circles, singing schools, cattle shows, and other forms of social enjoyment and combined action in the sparse communities of our Northern States seventy or eighty years ago have to-day for the city-bred grandchildren of those who took part in them. At least it may be of some value to the historian who inquires into the causes which affect the efficiency and endurance of institutions and the novelist in search of color and atmosphere for his stories.

For those of us classmates who still remain it is hoped that it may revive and refresh pleasant recollections of fifty years of friendly association, and strengthen our grateful remembrance of those who have left us.

The reports of later classes contain many statistics which are of value and interest. Unfortunately, the data for such full statements are not at hand, and cannot now be collected. Such matters as are contained in our records are here given.

The class secretary has been the centre of organization information and action. For forty-five years from his election at the class meeting in March, 1856, until his death in 1901, Burrage was the secretary, and was the class representative in all matters. He was well fitted by mental qualities and temperament for the variety of work required, and did it faithfully, lovingly, and well. His acquaintance with each member of the class, and his knowledge of the many matters which have not been recorded, his tact and kindly touch, would have given a value to these memoranda which they cannot now possess. The sketches of our classmates which make up the body of the memorial are his work. They were prepared from time to time, carefully revised for printing, and completed but a very few months before his death. The compiler for the most part has merely added such matters as follow in time, and has not attempted any material changes.

The pictures given are half-tone reproductions of the class pictures taken at graduation, and are likenesses of all the class except Ball, who chose not to sit. The companion series of sixty-three of the class are half-

tone reproductions of photographs taken many years afterward, mostly in the years between 1895 and 1900.

At the fortieth anniversary dinner in 1896 a committee was appointed to act with the Secretary in making a collection of later pictures of classmates, and about fifty had been secured in 1901. The remainder were obtained later, and all were reproduced and sent in sets to classmates who wished them a few years since.

During the fifties the second Senior term at Harvard was a time of considerable relaxation from studies for the Senior class. For those who had the rank list in mind the race was practically finished. The places had been established with but little likelihood of change, except by very unusual effort. Those who pursued their courses simply as students felt the strain of the long struggle, and were not unwilling in most cases to relax somewhat. Except for a few who were at or near the zenith, and a few more who were, or feared they were, dangerously near the nadir of the class list, it was a time, not of neglect of studies, but of easier and less strenuous application. The spare time which resulted was largely devoted to social informal meetings and conferences; acquaintance ripened into friendship, friendships were strengthened, and the social element of college life became predominant.

Holworthy was then entirely occupied by Seniors, and the twenty-one students' rooms in this building alone would readily accommodate the entire class without filling any one room uncomfortably full; and, in fact, after each recitation, it was a much commoner matter than it was earlier in the course for friends and acquaintances to gather in some of these rooms to a diminution in the number of effective working hours, but without objection, and in most cases with cordial approval, on the part of the occupants.

This was particularly true toward the end of the winter. Class politics ran high from January to March, 1856. There were four secret "Greek Letter" societies, whose bulletin boards appeared upon the window-sills of University weekly or bi-weekly in disregard of the prohibitive statutes of the college; and these comprised in their membership, pretty equally distributed, four-fifths of the class. The other one-fifth and their predilections became subjects of anxious solicitude to the society leaders, and practical politics became for a time a popular elective.

The election occupied one afternoon and three evenings. The meeting chose Gleason for President, much to his surprise, and was conducted with some freedom and a good deal of noise, but without the modern accompaniment of ballot stuffing or forcible interference in any way with the voters.

The meeting made choice of the following officers:—

Class Day Officers.

Orator, JAMES BRADSTREET GREENOUGH.
Poet, EDWARD THORNTON FISHER.
Odist, HOWARD MALCOM TICKNOR.
Chief Marshal, FRANCIS BLAKE RICE.
Assistant Marshals, RICHARD HARDING WELD.
GEORGE BIGELOW CHASE.
Chaplain, WILLIAM THOMAS CRAPSTER.

And the following Permanent Officers:—

Class Secretary.

WILLIAM WIRT BURRAGE.

Class Committee.

WILLIAM WIRT BURRAGE, *ex officio.*
DANIEL ANGELL GLEASON.
THOMAS KINNICUTT.

Class Chorister.

CHARLES TASKER HOWARD.

The labors of the Class Day Officers began at once, and continued actively until the culminating day of class experience, Class Day, June 20, 1856. Those of the Permanent Officers began with graduation, and continued until the termination of their service.

On the death of Kinnicutt in 1882 Vaughan was chosen to fill the vacancy, and on Vaughan's death in 1904 Searle succeeded.

On the death of Burrage in 1901 Gleason was chosen Class Secretary, and Kimball became a member of the Class Committee.

Some disappointments there must have been at the result of the class election, and perhaps some heart-burning; but, if it was so, it never appeared in the action of the classmates. The excitement of election subsided at once, and all joined heartily to make the final festival an expression of united and hearty good-will. Members of the class who before that time had apparently taken less interest in the matters of common interest seemed to acquire stronger sense of the fraternal relation, which has continued and strengthened on the part of all the class in regard for each other and increasing devotion to Alma Mater.

In our time a week of vacation occurred at Thanksgiving, some six weeks before the end of the term. The district schools through the smaller towns in Massachusetts commenced their winter session the Monday after Thanksgiving, and continued for three months. In many of these towns

it had been the custom from time almost immemorial to engage a college student as teacher. The six weeks after recess and the winter vacation just covered this period. A rule permitting leave of absence after Thanksgiving recess to such students as desired to teach gave an opportunity to some to improve their finances and refresh their acquaintance with the elementary branches, and not infrequently served as a searching review of some of the studies of the Freshman and Sophomore year. This custom will explain the occasional references in the sketches of classmates to their having taught winter school. The custom of private tutoring (then unknown or very infrequent) seems to be the modern substitute.

For four or five years after graduation most of the members of the class were skirmishing with their future, some in travelling, some in teaching, some entered at once upon their studies for a professional career. But by 1861, when the Civil War broke out, far the larger part of the class had begun their life-work.

In many cases this was interrupted by the war, though not to the same extent as in classes graduated in the four or five following years. Twenty-six served in the Union Army, of whom three lost their lives in the service and four served with the Confederates, one of whom died in the service.

By the tenth year after graduation the trend towards success and failure in life-work had become more decided, and in the years following there have been cases where the unfortunate and discouraged have found brotherly hands held out to relieve and cheer. They are not matters of record and do not admit of tabulation, and are mentioned only to avoid the false inference that they did not exist or were disregarded.

The division of the class by occupations is given in the report for 1865, as follows:—

Law.—G. Z. Adams, Ball, Bigelow, Burrage, D. S. Fisher, Fuller, Gage, Gleason, Greenough, Hall, Halstead, Hunt, Kimball, Little, Mason, Morris, F. P. Nash, E. R. Robinson, Russell, Salisbury, Shaw, Smith, Sproat, Upham, Weissinger, Wight, Wyman,—27.

Mercantile.—Barrett, Brooks, A. A. Brown, Burns, Chase, Daland, Eckley, Egerton, Gambrill, Gardner, Giddings, Holden, Holyoke, Howard, Jacobsen, Jeffries, Kinnicutt, Parsons, F. B. Rice, Ripley, Searle, Ticknor, Weld, Williams,—24.

Teaching.—Babson, Casares, Cassety, Crapster, Emerson, E. T. Fisher, Huntoon, Merrill, Merritt, G. D. Robinson,—10.

Ministry.—Crapster (also teaching), Haskell, Johnson, Jones, B. H. Nash, Noyes (in U.S. service),—6.

Medicine.—Dunster (in U.S. service), Huse, Merriam (in U.S. service), Tower, Vaughan (in U.S. service),—5.

Agriculture.—Bancroft, Hosmer, J. H. Rice, Wheelock,—4.

Miscellaneous.—Arnold, student; Harrod, at South; Healey, travelling; Wilder, editor,—4.

The following were still in the United States service:—

C. F. Adams, Jr, Blagden, Chapman, Devereux, Dunster, Harding, Hudson, Lawrence, Merriam, Noyes, Vaughan,—11.

In 1896 at the anniversary of graduation the 62 living members were classified as:—

Law.—G. Z. Adams, Bigelow, Burrage, Fuller, Gage, Hall, Halstead, Hunt, Morris, E. R. Robinson, Upham, Weissinger, Wyman,—13.

Banking and Finance.—Blagden, A. A. Brown, Burns, Chase, Giddings, Kimball, Mason, Salisbury,—8.

Mercantile.—Arnold, Gardner, Holden, Weld,—4.

Professers or Teachers.—Babson, Cassety, Emerson, Fisher, Greenough, Huntoon, Merrill, Nash, Searle, Smith,—10.

Ministers.—Johnson, Jones, Noyes,—3.

Medicine.—Huse, Vaughan,—2.

Engineers.—Casares, Harrod,—2.

Corporations.—Brooks, Gleason, Howard, Merriam, Williams,—5.

Farming.—Bancroft, J. H. Rice.

Publicist.—C. F. Adams,—1.

Retired.—Barrett, Holyoke, Jacobsen, Jeffries, Little, B. H. Nash, Parsons, F. B. Rice, Russell, Wheelock,—10.

Editors.—Ticknor, Wilder,—2.

The average age of the class at graduation was 21 years, 4 months, 8 days.

The youngest member of the class was then 17 years, 11 months, the oldest 32 years, 4 months, 15 days. Omitting the oldest two members, the average age of the remaining members was 21 years, 1 month, 20 days.

The average age at graduation of those now living was 20 years, 11 months, 4 days.

Of the ninety-two graduates, seventy-two have married, nineteen have not married, and one is supposed to have married, but we have no record.

The birth of one hundred and seventy-three children is reported, and in a few cases we have no report.

The number of surviving members at decennial periods is as follows:

Years.	*Surviving.*	*Deaths.*
1856	92	
1866	84	8
1876	81	3
1886	74	7
1896	62	12
1906	33	29

The average age of the deceased graduate members at death was 56 years, 1 month, 15 days.

FUNDS.

At the class meeting before graduation it was voted to assess the members for the amount of $300 for a Class Fund, and this was done. But the final payments for expenses of Class Day reduced this amount to about $250. The income was insufficient for the annual expenditures, and special contributions were called for from time to time till 1865. Then the fund was increased by the addition of about $1,700. In 1874 an addition of about $450 was made. The principal stood at about this amount till Jan. 6, 1903, when upon the settlement of Burrage's estate his executors delivered cash amounting to about $2,200 and securities amounting to $2,100, in all $4,300 as the principal and unexpended interest of the fund at that time.

June 26, 1901, at a business meeting of the class it was voted to refer the matter of the Class Fund to the Class Committee to consider the question of the increase and investment of the same, with power to act in their discretion.

Acting on this discretion, an additional subscription of about $3,300 was obtained, and Jan. 20, 1904, the fund to the amount of $7,500 was turned over to the college under an arrangement in substance that the college should manage the fund, and allow the yearly earnings to the class for its expenses yearly, and, when no longer needed for this purpose, the fund, with its accretions, should be added to the permanent funds of the college.

In 1888 a fund of $6,000 was raised and given to the college as a Classical Publication Fund. This was secured mainly by the exertions of Greenough, and to some considerable extent may be regarded as a testimonial of personal regard on the part of his classmates and as affording a glimpse at the characteristic energy of Greenough and his devotion to his life-work.

The following letter is interesting in this connection:—

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, June 16, 1899.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CLASS OF 1856:

Gentlemen,—The current volumes of the "Harvard Studies in Classical Philology" is the tenth of the series which was established ten years ago by your generous subscriptions. At a meeting of the Department of the Classics, held last Monday, it was voted that the chairman of the Department should render to you some account, as it were, of our stewardship, and at the same time convey to you our deep appreciation of the valuable assistance and encouragement rendered to Classical studies by means of your gift. Other departments of the University, and other universities in this country, have since established similar annual volumes of studies, but every Harvard man must be proud to think that the example made possible by your liberality was set here.

The tenth volume of the "Studies" is now in press; and a copy of it will, as soon as issued, be sent to your Secretary. Those of you who have examined the earlier volumes will, we think, have been struck by the great variety of their contents. There is scarcely a field of Classical Philology unrepresented by one or more articles. Private and public antiquities, folk-lore, ancient history and biography, literature and essays, etymology, grammar in all its fascinating branches, together with the abstruser studies of phonetics, linguistics, and textual criticism,—these, together with other topics, all find place in these volumes. Although the articles are in general written by men engaged in teaching at Harvard or by their immediate pupils, yet in a few instances outsiders have been asked to make original contributions of value. It might be invidious to mention names in general; but there is one name which we all delight to honor, and we are sure you will be glad to know that your classmate, Professor Greenough, has always been most active in his interest in the "Studies," and that he has contributed no less than ten articles to their pages.

In addition to the general advantage which the Department derives from the opportunity afforded by this means of publication, there is one special advantage which may be mentioned: it enables us to publish dissertations written by successful candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy whenever such dissertations seem especially worthy. Nine dissertations have thus far been published. You can easily appreciate what an incentive and encouragement such publication is to a bright young man at the beginning of his career.

The seventh and ninth volumes of the "Studies" are perhaps of greatest interest to Harvard men in general. The former, called the "Lane volume," was made up of articles written by seventeen of the past pupils of Professor Lane,—members of classes from 1854 to 1890,—and was presented to him on the fiftieth anniversary of his own graduation. The latter, just issued, contains biographies and posthumous papers of the two great and well-beloved scholars, masters, and friends, whom we lost in 1897,—the same Professor Lane and Professor Allen.

The volumes of the "Studies" now pass, either by purchase or by exchange with other universities, to every principal centre of classical learning in this country and in Europe. They are reviewed with respect by the leading classical periodicals, and by many newspapers of high rank on both sides of the Atlantic. Thus the seed which you sowed is spreading widely; and we trust that the crop will respond to our vows.

In conclusion, let me assure you that the Department of the Classics feels deeply grateful to you, and that it will strive to administer your gift in a manner worthy of the generous class of 1856.

Sincerely yours,

M. H. MORGAN,
Chairman of the Classical Department.

In 1905 members of the class contributed about $26,000 to the Teachers' Endowment Fund, part of which was paid directly and part passed as the gift of the class.

MEETINGS.

Since graduation the class has met informally on each Commencement Day at Cambridge, usually in some one of the college buildings, where a simple lunch has been served. Those present have recorded their names in a book kept for the purpose, and this Address Book contains an unbroken record from 1857 to 1905.

During the first nine years these meetings were held in Hollis, except one year in Holworthy. From 1866 to 1872 rooms in Gray were occupied four times, in Holworthy once, and twice we met at Greenough's. Stoughton No. 3 was used for the twenty-three years commencing with 1873. Then Thayer 27 from 1895 to 1903, and since then Stoughton No. 3 again, have been our places of meeting.

There was a dinner of the class in Boston in 1859, and, commencing with 1863, there has been a dinner every three years, except that one was held in 1886 at the 250th anniversary of the University in place of 1887. These dinners have been called "Triennial" dinners. There was also a special dinner Nov. 22, 1883, given in compliment of George D. Robinson upon his election as governor; also one on Dec. 10, 1892, given in compliment of Stephen Salisbury upon his election as State senator; and one March 2, 1895, given to Dr. Vaughan, of the Class Committee, when he changed his residence from Cambridge to California.

In 1893 Nash, 1st, Professor Greenough, and Dr. Vaughan suggested to the Class Committee the advisability of holding monthly meetings, during the winter months, of classmates residing in the vicinity of Boston for the purpose of renewing friendships, welcoming visiting classmates, and learning class news. Since Nov. 11, 1893, these have been held, with considerable regularity, in the form of a luncheon and social gathering, at the Parker House, Boston, monthly, during the winter months. These meetings have been attended from time to time by the following classmates: C. F. Adams, Babson, Barrett, A. A. Brown, Burrage, Emerson, E. T. Fisher, Fuller, Gardner, Giddings, Gleason, Greenough, Howard, Johnson, Jones, Kimball, Merrill, Nash, 1st, Salisbury, Searle, Smith, Ticknor, Vaughan, and Weld.

In 1902 it was with reluctance decided to be inexpedient to attempt to hold them regularly.

Among the triennial dinners that have proved particularly successful and enjoyable may be mentioned that of June 28, 1881, held at Young's Hotel, Boston, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of graduation, at which Blagden presided, and for which Ticknor wrote some verses which were printed, and Greenough wrote a Latin hymn, afterwards

adopted as a Commencement hymn; that of Nov. 6, 1886, held at the Vaughan house in Cambridge, at the 250th anniversary of the college, at which Governor Robinson presided, and for which Jacobsen wrote very interesting reminiscences, and verses were written by Greenough, Weld, and others, and for which nonsense verses were prepared by various hands, in which every living classmate was noticed; and that of June 23, 1896, held at the University Club, Boston, to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of graduation, at which Morris presided, and for which Greenough and others contributed verses. On this occasion Casares, of Yucatan, and Harrod and Hunt, of New Orleans, were present. For this last-named occasion the Secretary printed and distributed a collection of class verses. At the dinner of 1893 the Secretary was presented with an artistic seal, of original design, on which is a Latin inscription, written by Greenough. This seal was appropriate for class purposes. At our class gatherings, besides verses by Ticknor and Greenough, we have been favored by verses from Huntoon, Nash, 2d, Vaughan, and Weld.

At a business meeting, held June 28, 1882, at Stoughton 3, Dr. Charles E. Vaughan was elected a member of the Class Committee in place of Thomas Kinnicutt, deceased.

At a business meeting, held in Thayer 27, June 26, 1901, Gleason was elected Class Secretary to succeed Burrage, deceased, and Kimball was elected to the vacancy on the Class Committee.

At a business meeting, held at Stoughton 3 June 29, 1904, Searle was elected to the Class Committee to succeed Vaughan, deceased.

At a meeting held June 24, 1885, at Stoughton 3, Governor Robinson in the chair, on a motion of Professor Greenough, seconded by Gambrill, the following vote was passed: "*Resolved*, That the class expresses its hearty thanks to classmate David P. Kimball for his gift lately made to the college of a Scholarship Fund to bear the name of the Class of 1856; an act of generosity that attests his strong affection, both for the class and the college. That the class secretary is directed to communicate this vote to Kimball, and convey to him (our old-time leader in scholarship) our affectionate regard and warm respects."

At the "Triennial" dinner, held June 25, 1890, at Young's Hotel, Boston, the following committees were appointed: on photographs, Searle, Greenough, and Brooks; on increase of the Class Fund, Chase, Kimball, and Salisbury.

At the class dinner held June 27, 1899, at the Parker House, Boston, at which Salisbury presided, among the communications from absent classmates, there were read a telegram from Casares in Yucatan and a letter from Merriam in Chile. The latter was accompanied by two photographs of the consulate, one showing the consul at work and the other the consul at leisure.

The presentation of this memorial has been made possible by the interest in class matters and liberality of two of our classmates.

Most of the book is the work of our late and first Secretary, Burrage. In the preparation of successive class reports he gradually narrowed their scope towards a simple statement of facts accomplished. No attempt was made to give the special characteristics of classmates, either as they appeared to each other or as they might be disclosed in their lives. The reasons for such reticence are obvious, and the decision was made upon careful consideration. The compiler is not quite satisfied that a little freer course might not have been taken, which would have added value to the work. But he has not felt justified in making any substantial change of plan.

And it is believed that upon a fair consideration of these sketches, brief and imperfect as they may be, it will appear that, although from lack of numbers one of the wishes of the founders of Harvard has not been fully met by the class of 1856, yet the profession of the ministry has been enriched by learned and worthy ministers for the church; while their other hope has been well fulfilled by the considerable addition from our rolls to the list of "good citizens for the Commonwealth."

DANIEL A. GLEASON,
Class Secretary.

Hymn for Commencement.

Ave, mater perbenigna,
Omni pietate digna,
Nulla aetas te maligna
Dente mordet aspero.
Captas semper novas laudes
Honestate semper gaudes,
Altiora semper audes
Exitu cum prospero.

Fluunt saecla, ruunt moles,
Perit mox humana proles,
Illa autem, quae tu soles
Laborare, permanent.
Disciplina, quam tueris,
Bonae artes, quas tu seris,
Veritas, quam revereris,
In aeternum remanent.

Pleno gaudio affecta,
Filios ad tua tecta
Redeuntes nunc aspecta
Mutua laetitia.
Nec oblivisceris multos
Celebratos aut occultos,
Acres olim, nunc sepultos,
Sancta cum maestitia.

Multi tibi servierunt,
Opes laudem sacraverunt
A te aucti te auxerunt
  Larga parcimonia.
Laudem et nos pariemus,
Sapientiam colemus,
Tibi semper nos dedemus
  Pura sanctimonia.

Laude namque tu ornaris,
Quam in tuis tu miraris;
Ornamenta quae tu paris
  Illos quoque decorant.
Nos in te et tu in nobis,
Vivens, ut in natis probis,
Mortem nec nos nec tu obis,
  Dum nos boni memorant.

J. B. G., Class of 1856.

HARVARD COLLEGE.

ORDER

OF

PERFORMANCES

FOR

EXHIBITION,

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1854.

CAMBRIDGE:
METCALF AND COMPANY,
PRINTERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

ORDER

OF

PERFORMANCES.

☞ The Performers will speak in the order of their names.

1. A Latin Oration. "De Variis Fallaciæ Generibus, et Recentibus et Antiquis."

   FRANK PHILIP NASH, *Boston.*

2. An English Version. From Lamartine, "Histoire des Girondins," L. 61. 17.

   JOSEPH HORACE CLARK, *Cambridge.*

3. A Disquisition. "Characteristics of Mendelssohn Bartholdy."

   CHARLES TASKER HOWARD, *Brookline.*

4. A Greek Dialogue. From "Naval Engagements."

   GEORGE SEARLE, *Brookline.*
   ROBERT McNEIL MORSE, *Jamaica Plain.*

5. A Disquisition. "The Extinction of the French Aristocracy."

   GEORGE DEXTER ROBINSON, *Lexington.*

Music.*

* The Music will be performed by the Mendelssohn Quintette Club.

7. A Latin Dialogue. From Sheridan's "Critic." Sir Fretful Plagiary and Sneer.

JONATHAN CHAPMAN, *Milton.*
THOMAS KINNICUTT, *Worcester.*

8. A Disquisition. "The Character of Jacques in 'As You Like It.'"

CHARLES FREDERIC SANGER, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*

9. An English Oration. "The Great Prince of Orange."

CHARLES AMMI CUTTER, *Cambridge.*

MUSIC.

10. A Dissertation. "John Knox preaching before Mary, Queen of Scots."

GEORGE CARLETON SAWYER, *Salem.*

11. An English Version. From Lamartine's "History of the Restoration."

DANIEL ANCELL GLEASON, *Worcester.*

12. A Latin Version. Conclusion of Grattan's Speech on Parliamentary Reform.

JEREMIAH SMITH, *Lee, N. H.*

13. A Dissertation. "Te Deum."

JOSEPH CONVERSE HEYWOOD, *Washington, D. C.*

M c.

14. A Greek Dialogue. From Moliere's "Malade Imaginaire."

EDWARD SWIFT DUNSTER, *Providence, R. I.*
JAMES BRADSTREET GREENOUGH, *Cambridge.*

15. An English Version. From Plato's "Apology for Socrates."

JAMES MACARTNEY CASSETY, *Dunkirk, N. Y.*

16. A Latin Version. From Webster's Argument in the Trial of Knapp.

BENNETT HUBBARD NASH, *Boston.*

17. A Dissertation. "Tacitus's Analysis of the Character of Germanicus."

CHARLES AUGUSTUS CHASE, *Worcester.*

MUSIC.

18. A Dissertation. "Schamyl, the Prophet Warrior of the Caucasus."

JOSEPH CUSHING, *Baltimore, Md.*

19. An English Version. Manzoni's "Cinque Maggio."

FRANK PHILIP NASH, *Boston.*

20. A Greek Version. From Grattan's Reply to Corry.

DAVID PULSIFER KIMBALL, *Boston.*

21. A Dissertation. "Pulpit Eloquence of the French."

LANGDON ERVING, *New York, N. Y.*

MUSIC.

22. An English Oration. "The Use and Abuse of Satire."

FRANCIS CHANNING BARLOW, *Cambridge.*

HARVARD COLLEGE.

ORDER

OF

PERFORMANCES

FOR

EXHIBITION,

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1855.

CAMBRIDGE:
METCALF AND COMPANY,
PRINTERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.
1855.

ORDER

OF

PERFORMANCES.

☞ The Performers will speak in the order of their names.

1. A Latin Oration. "De Artium Ingenuarum Studio apud Romanos."

JAMES REED, *Boston.*

2. A Greek Version. From Sumner's "True Grandeur of Nations."

WASHINGTON HILL MERRITT, *Warren.*

3. A Disquisition. "The Last Census."

CHARLES AUGUSTUS GREGORY, *Cambridge.*

4. An English Version. From Lamartine's "History of the Girondists."

RICHARD HARDING WELD, *West Roxbury.*

5. A Disquisition. "Geological Ages."

EDWIN HALE ABBOT, *Boston.*

MUSIC.*

6. A Disquisition. "Royal Poets."

HENRY WALKER, *Quincy.*

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* The Music will be performed by the Mendelssohn Quintette Club.

6. A Dissertation. "The Pictorial Style of Writing History."

GEORGE COFFIN LITTLE, *Cambridge.*

7. An English Version. Cicero against Verres. "De Signis."

JOHN CODMAN ROPES, *Boston.*

8. A Greek Version. From "Samson Agonistes."

GEORGE HENRY FORSTER, *Charlestown.*

9. A Disquisition. "The Heroic Ages of the North."

DANIEL ANGELL GLEASON, *Worcester.*

10. An English Version. From Lamartine, "Histoire des Girondins," L. 56. 20.

LEWIS STACKPOLE, *Dedham.*

Music.

11. A Disquisition. "The Field of the Cloth of Gold."

EDWARD SWIFT DUNSTER, *Providence, R. I.*

12. An English Version. Turenne and Condé. From Bossuet, "Oraisons Funèbres."

WILLIAM GLEASON GOLDSMITH, *Andover.*

13. A Latin Oration. "De Parasitis Novæ Comœdiæ."

JAMES MACARTNEY CASSETY, *Dunkirk, N. Y.*

14. A Latin Version. From Burke's "Speech on the Nabob of Arcot's Debts."

JOHN HOLMES CONVERSE, *Baltimore, Md.*

15. A Dissertation. "English Music.'
BENNETT HUBBARD NASH, *Boston.*

MUSIC.

16. A Greek Version. From "Kossuth's Appeal to the Hungarians."
JOSEPH AUGUSTINE HALE, *Boston.*

17. A Dissertation. "The Last of the Palæologi."
JEREMIAH SMITH, *Lee, N. H.*

18. A Latin Dialogue. From Allingham's "Weathercock."
SOLOMON LINCOLN, *Hingham.*
JAMES AMORY PERKINS, *Boston.*

19. A Latin Version. From a Speech of Mr. Seward.
JOSEPH MAY, *Syracuse, N. Y.*

20. A Dissertation. "Jeremy Bentham."
WILLIAM WIRT BURRAGE, *Cambridge.*

MUSIC.

21. An English Oration. "Home Varieties of Vulgarity and Nobility."
DAVID PULSIFER KIMBALL, *Boston.*

ORDER

OF

EXERCISES

FOR

CLASS DAY,

AT

HARVARD COLLEGE,

FRIDAY, JUNE 20TH,

1856.

PROGRAMME.

I. MUSIC.

II. PRAYER,

BY THE PRESIDENT.

III. ORATION,

BY JAMES BRADSTREET GREENOUGH, OF CAMBRIDGE.

IV. MUSIC.

V. POEM,

BY EDWARD THORNTON FISHER, OF OSWEGO, N. Y.

VI. ODE,

BY HOWARD MALCOM TICKNOR, OF JAMAICA PLAIN.

We pilgrims have wandered from youth's pleasant land,
To manhood's clime, stormy and cold;
And now before life's solemn temple we stand,
While its ponderous portals unfold.
'Mid the devotees there shall we soon take our place,
At some shrine shall be bending our knee:
Take not quickly the step we can never retrace—
A moment more let us be free!

Restrain yet a little the anxious desire
To penetrate into the fane;
Fair illusion before our approach will retire,
Stern reality only remain.
With her rose-colored hue let our fancy still tinge
The future's dark scroll while she may;
It must fade, as in heaven the rich golden fringe
From the purple clouds melteth away.

Forget not our Mother! Her fostering care
Has shielded us many a day;
Has made for our footsteps the rough places fair,
And straightened the devious way.
Heed her counsel at parting: "Do all that you can
To promote honor, wisdom and truth;
And ever preserve in the breast of the man
The ingenuous spirit of youth."

And when hand is clasped within hand by and by
For one warm embrace ere we part,
Recollect there 's a holy, perpetual tie
That closely unites heart to heart;
That will never relax until wearied and worn,
We yield up our faltering breath,
And the time of our service completed and gone,
Totter forth at the summons of Death!

Illustrissimo HENRICO-JOSEPHO GARDNER,

GUBERNATORI,

Honoratissimo HENRICO-W. BENCHLEY,

VICE-GUBERNATORI,

REIPUBLICÆ MASSACHUSETTENSIS;

CÆTERISQUE COLLEGII HARVARDIANI CURATORIBUS

Honorandis atque Reverendis;

JACOBO WALKER, S. T. D.,

PRÆSIDI;

Toti SENATUI Academico;

Aliisque omnibus, qui in Rebus Universitatis administrandis versantur;

VENERANDIS ECCLESIARUM PASSIM PASTORIBUS;

Universis denique, ubicunque terrarum, Humanitatis Cultoribus, Reique Publicæ

nostræ Literariæ Fautoribus;

JUVENES IN ARTIBUS INITIATI,

Carolus-Franciscus Adams
Georgius-Zaccheus Adams
Franciscus-Rose Arnold
Robertus-Edvardus Babson
Georgius Bancroft
Georgius-Campbell Barrett
Isaacus-Nelson Beals
Georgius-Brooks Bigelow
Georgius Blagden
Johannes Brooks
Allen-Augustus Brown
Carolus-Brooks Brown
Gualterus-Hayes Burns
Gulielmus-Wirt Burrage
David Casares
Jacobus-Macartney Cassety
Jonathan Chapman
Georgius-Bigelow Chase
Gulielmus-Thomas Crapster
Edvardus-Franciscus Daland
Johannes-Forrester Devereux
Edvardus-Swift Dunster
Arthurus-Amory Eckley
Raimondus Egerton
Carolus-Le-Doux Elgee
Thomas Emerson
Daniel-Simmons Fisher
Edvardus-Thornton Fisher
Gulielmus-Eddy Fuller
Johannes-Cutter Gage
Carolus-Alexander Gambrill
Johannes-Edvardus Gardner
Edvardus-Leach Giddings
Daniel-Angell Gleason
Jacobus-Bradstreet Greenough
Daniel Hack
Rowlandus-Minturn Hall
Thomas Halstead
Martinus-Van-Buren Harding
Benjaminus-Morgan Harrod
Augustus-Mellen Haskell
Georgius-Wells Healey
Edgarus-Buckingham Holden
Georgius-Osgood Holyoke
Henricus-Zelotes Hosmer
Carolus-Tasker Howard
Johannes-Williams Hudson
Carletonus Hunt
Benjaminus-Bussey Huntoon
Edvardus-Carroll Huse
Johannes-Jordan Jacobsen
Edvardus-Payson Jeffries
Francus-Howe Johnson
Jesse-Henricus Jones
David-Pulsifer Kimball
Thomas Kinnicutt
Albertus-Gallatin Lawrence
Gulielmus-Powell Mason
Josephus-Waite Merriam
Moses Merrill
Washington-Hill Merritt
Thomas-Johannes Morris
Bennett-Hubbard Nash
Francus-Philippus Nash
Carolus Noyes
Gulielmus Parsons
Stephanus-Georgius Perkins
Franciscus-Blake Rice
Johannes-Henricus Rice
Petrus Ripley
Edmundus-Randolph Robinson
Georgius-Dexter Robinson
Georgius-Peabody Russell
Stephanus Salisbury
Arthurus Searle
Rolandus-Crocker Shaw
Jeremias Smith
Carolus-Warren Sproat
Thomas Thaxter
Howardus-Malcom Ticknor
Carolus-Carroll Tower
Gulielmus-Phinehas Upham
Carolus-Everett Vaughan
Georgius-Washington Weissinger
Ricardus-Harding Weld
Henricus-Gassett Wheelock
Rezin-Augustus Wight
Daniel-Webster Wilder
Dalrymple Williams
Samuel-Brooks Wyman

HASCE EXERCITATIONES

humillime dedicant.

ORDER OF EXERCISES

FOR

COMMENCEMENT,

XVI. JULY, MDCCCLVI.

1. A Salutatory Oration in Latin.

FRANK PHILIP NASH, *Boston.*

2. An Essay. "The Benefits resulting to the Native Population from the British Rule in India."

GEORGE BIGELOW CHASE, *Boston.*

3. A Disquisition. "The Quarrel of Pope and Addison."

REZIN AUGUSTUS WIGHT, *Baltimore, Md.*

4. A Dissertation. "European Travel considered as a Part of an American Liberal Education."

WALTER HAYES BURNS, *New York, N. Y.*

5. A Disquisition. "Allotropism."

JOHN WILLIAMS HUDSON, *Lexington.*

6. An Oration. "Goethe as a Patriot."
DANIEL ANGELL GLEASON, *Worcester.*

MUSIC.

7. An Essay. "Photography."
CHARLES CARROLL TOWER, *Cohasset.*

8. A Disquisition. "Irish Eloquence."
CHARLES NOYES, *Cambridge.*

9. A Dissertation. "Drawing-Room Reputation of Scientific Men."
GEORGE CAMPBELL BARRETT, *Cambridge.*

10. A Disquisition. "The Genius of Ben Jonson."
HOWARD MALCOM TICKNOR, *West Roxbury.*

11. A Dissertation. "The Financial Resources of France."
JOSEPH WAITE MERRIAM, *Boston.*

12. An Oration. "The Expatriation of the Highland Clans."
JEREMIAH SMITH, *Lee, N. H.*

MUSIC.

13. An Essay. "Diners out."
DANIEL WEBSTER WILDER, *Rochester, N. Y.*

14. A Disquisition. "The Legend of Robert the Devil."

RAYMOND EGERTON, *New Orleans, La.*

15. An Essay. "Blenheim Palace and Apsley House."

GEORGE BLAGDEN, *Boston.*

16. A Dissertation. "The Personal Character of Sir Isaac Newton."

WILLIAM THOMAS CRAPSTER, *Howard Co., Md.*

17. A Disquisition. "The Attention given in England to Greek and Latin Versification."

CARLETON HUNT, *New Orleans, La.*

18. A Dissertation. "Illustrious Merchants."

THOMAS EMERSON, *Winchester.*

19. An Oration. "Results of the Revolutions of 1848."

EDMUND RANDOLPH ROBINSON, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

MUSIC.

20. A Dissertation. "France the Civilizing Nation of Europe."

DAVID CASARES, *Merida, Yucatan.*

21. An Essay. "The First Two Centuries of American Poetry."

EDWARD CARROLL HUSE, *Newburyport.*

22. A Poem. Youth in Cole's "Voyage of Life."
JESSE HENRY JONES, *Cambridge.*

23. A Disquisition. "Aristotle as a Naturalist."
WASHINGTON HILL MERRITT, *Warren.*

24. A Dissertation. "Modern German Art."
CHARLES TASKER HOWARD, *Brookline.*

25. An Essay. "Polychromatic Architecture and Sculpture."
AUGUSTUS MELLEN HASKELL, *Mechanic Falls, Me.*

26. An Oration. "Our 'Manifest Destiny.'"
WILLIAM WIRT BURRAGE, *Cambridge.*

MUSIC.

27. An Essay. "Ancient History as applied to illustrate Modern Politics."
ROBERT EDWARD BABSON, *Gloucester.*

28. A Disquisition. "The Dance of Death."
JONATHAN CHAPMAN, *Milton.*

29. A Dissertation. "The Austrian Rule in Italy."
JOHN CUTTER GAGE, *Pelham, N. H.*

30. A Dissertation. "The First President of Harvard College."

EDWARD SWIFT DUNSTER, *Dover, N. H.*

31. A Dissertation. "The Erudition of Dr. Parr."

GEORGE DEXTER ROBINSON, *Lexington.*

32. A Disquisition. "Jonathan Swift."

JOHN JORDAN JACOBSEN, *Baltimore, Md.*

33. An Oration. "India in Greece."

JAMES BRADSTREET GREENOUGH, *Cambridge.*

MUSIC.

34. A Dissertation. "The Waldenses."

BENNETT HUBBARD NASH, *Boston.*

35. A Disquisition. "The Late European War."

THOMAS KINNICUTT, *Worcester.*

36. A Disquisition. "Sir William Hamilton."

CHARLES BROOKS BROWN, *Cambridge.*

37. A Disquisition. "The Religious Opinions of Lord Byron."

RICHARD HARDING WELD, *West Roxbury.*

38. A Poem.

EDWARD THORNTON FISHER, *Oswego, N. Y.*

39. An Oration. "The Retreat of Cortez from Mexico."

ARTHUR SEARLE, *Brookline.*

MUSIC.

40. An Oration. "The Influence of the New World upon the Old."

DAVID PULSIFER KIMBALL, *Boston.*

CANDIDATES

FOR THE

DEGREES OF DOCTOR IN MEDICINE,

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BACHELOR IN SCIENCE;

AND

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1856.

DOCTORS IN MEDICINE.*

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Hugh Cavin
Ephraim Cutter
John Marshall Eaton
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Joseph Wilcox Hastings
Alfred Hosmer
George Smith Hyde
Hammond Johnson
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* All but four of these received their degree at the Medical Commencement in March.

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Arthur John Magenis
Frank Gardner Noyes
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John Augustus Page
David Cogswell Proctor
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